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DEFENSE CHIEF NOTES SOVIET AIR BUILDUP IN SRV

OW221309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO -- Koichi Kato, director general of the Defense Agency, Friday disclosed before a Diet committee that the Soviet Union has deployed 14 new MIG-23 Flogger air combat fighters and seven TU-16 Badger bombers at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay. Regarding this, a ranking Defense Agency official expressed strong concern over the Soviet military buildup's impact on the sealanes from Malacca Strait to the East China Sea.

His concern was based on the analysis that the Soviet Union is trying to reinforce its presence throughout Southeast Asia by taking advantage of the maritime and air facilities of Cam Ranh Bay. According to Defense Agency authorities, the Soviet deployment of MIG-23 Floggers was made only recently, and it is aimed at giving support to the TU-Badgers which are capable of bombing both ground facilities and vessels at sea.

INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR: USSR, PRC HOLD CAMBODIA TALKS

OW220421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja predicted Friday in Tokyo that Kampuchea's guerrilla forces will conduct a counterattack soon against Vietnamese troops which swept through major guerrilla strongholds along the Thai-Kampuchean border last week. Mokhtar made the prediction when he met his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe over breakfast, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

The meeting, held at a guest house prior to Mokhtar's departure for home, discussed mainly the Kampuchean situation and the idea of pan-Pacific cooperation, the officials said.

Mokhtar reportedly described the current dry-season offensive by Vietnam as an annual event, and said a counteroffensive of the anti-Hanoi guerrillas was imminent, according to the officials.

He also said China and the Soviet Union has started talks on the Kampuchean problem, the officials said. Details of the reported talks were unknown, however.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which links Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei, supports the anti-Hanoi Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea. Japan and China are also among the supporters of the U.N.-recognized coalition government.

Mokhtar arrived in Tokyo Thursday en route home from New York where he drummed up support for an international conference to mark the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference -- a meeting held in 1955 and in the central Java city of Bandung among Asian and African countries.

Mokhtar asked Abe to attend the commemorative meeting, to be held April 24-25 in Bandung, while saying Indonesia has issued an invitation for the meeting to 90 countries, the officials said. The guests will include Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong and Kampuchean Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the anti-Hanoi coalition, Mokhtar said and indicated the possibility of a meeting of the leaders of the warring parties; according to the Japanese officials.

On the problem of Pacific cooperation, Abe briefed Mokhtar on the results of the January visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to four South Pacific and Oceania countries.

Abe reportedly told Mokhtar that Japan and other Pacific countries shared the belief that the pan-Pacific cooperation scheme should be materialized with an initiative of ASEAN.

The Indonesian minister said South Korea and South Pacific island nations could also participate in the cooperation scheme according to specific projects. It is important to make a success the upcoming ASEAN high-level meeting on manpower development, to be held in Kuala Lumpur in June, Mokhtar reportedly said.

U.S. OFFICIAL SEES END TO CAR IMPORT CURBS

OW210159 Tokyo KYODO in English 0143 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, Feb. 20 KYODO -- A high-ranking White House official said Wednesday U.S. President Ronald Reagan's top Cabinet advisers have unanimously agreed to advise the President not to seek an extension of "voluntary" restraints on Japanese car exports.

The official, who refused to be identified, said the agreement was unanimous among members of the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (CCCT), when they met Tuesday to draft a recommendation on whether to continue the controls.

Stating that the recommendation will be studied by the National Security Council, the official said President Reagan will not make any decision on the question at the end of March, suggesting that it is now up to the Japanese Government to decide whether or not to continue the restraints beyond March 31 when the current quota agreement with Japan expires.

The official said the U.S. Government has already made this policy clear to the Japanese Government through U.S. Trade Representative William Brock during his recent visit to Tokyo and the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

President Reagan is not making any decision at the end of next month because he has to take into consideration various relevant matters, such as measures to protect the domestic automobile industry, consumers' interests and relationships with Japan, an important trade partner of the United States, the official noted.

The official suggested the Reagan administration has no intention to use the auto export issue as a tool to have Japan remove its trade barriers on various American products, such as telecommunications equipment, beef and citrus.

Meanwhile, Senator John C. Danforth (R.-Mo.) presented to the Senate a resolution calling for an extension of Japanese car shipment controls Wednesday. It is irresponsible to scrap the restraints without gaining nothing from Japan, he said.

John Glenn (D-Ohio) also voiced opposition to the lifting of the restraints and Robert Michel, House Republican leader, presented his version of a resolution demanding the continuation of the restraints.

In a related development, United Auto Workers (UAW) President Owen Brier denounced the Cabinet Council's decision, claiming that the termination of the restraints would force 200,000 workers out of their jobs and increase the U.S. trade deficit by 7 billion dollars.

A possible surge in Japanese car exports following the termination of the restraints would create unemployment not only in the automobile industry but also other related industries, such as steel, glass, textile and electronics, having a big impact on the overall U.S. economy, he said.

Foreign Ministry Approves

OW211337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry basically favors lifting Japan's voluntary export curb at the end of March, a high ranking ministry source said Thursday.

The source said the ministry supports a "back to the basic" or free trade approach to the issue stemming from an annual export limit of 1.85 million cars for fiscal 1984 that ends on March 31.

The Reagan administration is reportedly heavily in favor of lifting the curb, although no final decision has been made on the case.

MITI Officials 'Perplexed'

OW220623 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO -- Japan Friday reacted cautiously to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks hinting at using his forthcoming decision on quotas on auto imports from Japan as a bargaining leverage in trade negotiations with Tokyo.

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) expressed skepticism about the Reagan suggestion that his decision would be tied to further Japanese trade concessions.

They were perplexed at the Reagan statement at a White House press conference which they said contradicted recent statements by highly-placed U.S. officials. They said they had impressions during recent bilateral trade discussions that Washington would not link the question of Japanese auto export restraints with other pending trade issues.

PRC JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHERS TO PAY VISIT

OW210759 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO -- A group of 120 Chinese teachers of Japanese will pay a month-long visit to Japan starting next Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. The group will be visiting Japan under a program for Japanese language education in China, which began in 1980.

Over one million Chinese are studying Japanese, according to the ministry. The Chinese teachers will visit the hot spring resort of Hakone and the Kansai area before leaving for home March 29.

STATISTICS BOARD REPORT ON SECOND 7-YEAR PLAN

SK210940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Central Statistics Board of the DPRK report on the fulfillment of the 1978-1984 Second 7-Year Plan for development of the national economy]

[Text] Our people have won a shining victory in fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan by heroically struggling under the banner of the party and under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The whole country and all people must turn out in the struggle to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan, and the campaign of all-out advance should be vigorously carried out in order to occupy the high peaks of the new long-range goals.

In our country, the struggle to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy has been vigorously carried out in accordance with the lines of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and amid the furious flames of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the scientific analysis of the natural-law-governed demand of the development of our revolution and socialist and communist construction, has found a decisive guarantee for fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan in thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions, and wisely led so that the revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture were constantly and vigorously pushed ahead. At the same time, he has vigorously encouraged the whole party and all people to the campaign of all-out advance to occupy the peaks of the Second 7-Year Plan under the revolutionary slogan "Let us more highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance."

Our party has vigorously pushed ahead with economic construction by closely linking party work with economic work and has persistently carried out the three revolutions teams movement, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, and the movement to follow the examples of the unsung heroes. At the same time, our party has raised the flames of the campaign to create the "speed of the eighties." By so doing, our party made the whole country seethe with revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction.

Our working class and all working people, boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, have turned out as one in the struggle to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and displayed endless creative power and mass heroism. By so doing, they effected new innovations and miracles everywhere and achieved shining labor exploits. As a result, the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy has been successfully fulfilled.

During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan, above all, rapid progress was made in our chuche-oriented industry, and a great qualitative change was made in it. In the industrial sector, the Second 7-Year Plan was overfulfilled in terms of gross output value. In the period from 1978 to 1984, the gross industrial output value registered a 2.2-fold growth, of which means of production grew 2.2 times and consumer goods grew 2.1 times. The average annual growth rate of industrial output reached 12.2 percent in this period. This shows that our industry is firmly based on the superiority of the planned socialist economy and ceaselessly develops at the rapid pace of the Chollima, waging the speed battle. A great victory has been won in the struggle to occupy the major peaks of the Second 7-Year Plan. As of the end of 1984, the peaks of coal, cement, chemical fertilizer, textiles, and aquatic products were successfully occupied in fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan.

In the period from 1978 to 1984, the production of major industrial goods increased as follows:

Index	Percent of Growth Compared With 1977
Electricity	178
Coal	150
Steel	185
Machine tool	167
Tractor	150
Automobile	120
Coal cutter	4.2 times
Excavator	2.7 times
Chemical fertilizer	156
Chemical fibre	180
Synthetic resin	2.4 times
Cement	178
Textiles	145
Shoes	153
Aquatic products	2.2 times
Output value of foodstuffs and luxury goods	2.2 times
Output value of cultural goods and daily necessities	2.5 times

During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan, industrial construction was carried out on an enormous scale. As a result, our heavy and light industrial bases were expanded and cemented incomparably. During the period from 1978 to 1984, the following were completed: The Taedong-kang power station, the No 3 workshop of the So Du-su power station; the expansion project of the Pukchang thermal power station; the Chongjin thermal power station; the (Namni) power station; the Mirim lockgate power station; the Ponghwa lockgate, the expansion project of the Anju district coal mining complex; the No 3 ore dressing plant of the Komdok general mining enterprise; the No 2 ore dressing plant of the (Sangnong) mine; the expansion project of Musan mine; the rolling mill, the cold rolling shop, tin plate shop, and the zinc plate shop of Kim Chaek iron works; the section steel rolling shop of the Hwanghae iron and steel complex; the iron rod rolling shop of Kangson steel complex; the first stage project of Tanchon smelter; Pyongbuk smelter; Hungnam No 2 smelter; Taeon general heavy machine works; the large size machine tool shop of Yongsong machine complex; the oxygen separator annex of Nagwon machine plant; the high pressure polyethylene shop and orlon shop of Namhung youth general chemical works; the movilon shop of 8 February vinalon complex; the expansion project of Sungni chemical plant; the lactic acid shop of Hungnam fertilizer complex; the Hamhung herbicide plant; the 110-meter rotary kiln of Tanchon magnesia plant; the 2 August cement plant; the No 121 plant; Taedong-kang television plant; and the Pyongyang flour processing plant. All in all, in the industrial sector 17,785 modern plants and workshops were built and put into operation.

Through the struggle for the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy, our industry has come to depend more firmly on our own resources, and its infrastructures have been refined. As a result, the self-reliance of chuche-oriented nature of our industry have been further enhanced. In the period from 1978 to 1984, hydraulic and thermal power production capacity doubled. Many large hydraulic and thermal power plants, and medium- and small-size power plants were built. As a result, self-supporting power production bases have been expanded and qualitatively further reinforced. Thanks to the rapid development of the extraction industry, the raw material and fuel bases of our industry have been expanded and reinforced. In particular, in accordance with the decision of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, great efforts were placed on the production of nonferrous metal ore.

As a result, a large modern ore dressing plant capable of processing 10 million tons of nonferrous metal ore annually was built in Komdok, and the mines in Tanchon District and Yangang Province were reorganized and expanded extensively. At the same time, the existing smelteries were further expanded, and new modern smelteries were built, thus incomparably reinforcing the nonferrous metal smelting and processing bases. As a result, powerful nonferrous metal production bases more fully equipped for the hewing, dressing, and smelting of nonferrous metal ore as well as for the processing of nonferrous metal products were built and a solid foundation was laid to occupy the peak of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal ahead of schedule.

An epochal turn was made in the chucheization of the metallurgical industry. Research into the method of iron production using our domestic fuel was conducted and completed, chuche-oriented iron production bases were extensively built at Chongjin steel works, Kimchaek iron works, Kangson steel complex, Songjin, steel works as well as at other iron and steel works. At the same time, blasting furnaces were refurbished, and rolling and second-processed metal goods production bases were expanded. As a result, the self-reliance of the metallurgical industry has been further enhanced.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan, we achieved a big success in developing the chemical industry with reliance on our country's resources by reinforcing the production processes at the 8 February vinalon complex, the Chongjin chemical fiber plant, and the Sinuiju chemical fiber plant; expanding the production of various chemical fibers and synthetic resins, including such chuche fibers as vinalon, movilon, staple fiber, and rayon yarn, building many new production bases of acid, alkali, and carbide and small- and medium-sized chemical plants; and quickly increasing the production of basic chemical goods.

In the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan, the machine industry was developed quickly, and great technological progress was achieved in the industrial sector. In the period from 1978 to 1984, the machine industry grew 2.3 times. Already existing machine plants were readjusted and reinforced, and many modern machine plants were built. In particular, production bases for large-scale machines, plant facilities, mining facilities, transport facilities, electronics apparatus, and automation components were expanded.

Our machine industry excellently produced various large-scale precision machine facilities, including large-scale mining facilities such as integrated coal cutting machines, high-speed excavators, rotary well-digging machines, and Chaju-82-type trucks, and large-scale machine tools such as the large-scale 70 meter plano-boring machine, the large integrated (?casting), large integrated milling machines, and [word indistinct] integrated processing machine. Industry satisfactorily manufactured and supplied a large amount of machine facilities needed for carrying out technological revolution and building modern plants in various sectors of the people's economy, and carrying out grand nature-remaking projects.

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan, comprehensive mechanization, automation, and remote control of production were widely realized in all industrial sectors, including the mining industry, metal industry, and chemical industry on the basis of the rapid development of the machine industry.

Along with this, every year approximately 69,000 incidents of worthwhile technological innovative devices, including new casting methods, hermetic carbide producing methods, and high-speed spinning processes, were introduced into production in the industrial sector. Today, our chuche-based industry is able to more generally display its might, and it has been turned into a powerful foundation for heightening the advance speed of socialist construction and attaining the new long-range goals ahead of schedule.

In the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan, new upsurge and progress were achieved in the development of the rural economy. Last year when we marked the 20th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses, the rural economy achieved the proud victory of seizing a peak of 10 million tons of grain under our party's leadership. This was a proud success which opened a firm vista for successfully seizing a higher grain peak. This forcefully displays the might of the foundation of our agricultural production which firmly guarantees a stable and high crop every year and the great vitality of the chuche farming method.

In tandem with the grain production, all sectors of the rural economy, including the livestock industry, the fruit-growing industry, the silkworm-raising industry, and industrial crops, developed quickly. As a result, industrial support to agriculture was stepped up, the rural technological revolution was actively pushed ahead, and the material and technological foundations of the rural economy were incomparably consolidated along the road indicated by the rural theses.

In the 1978-1984 period, approximately 200 reservoirs, including Changdok reservoir, Songnae reservoir, Yongnam reservoir, Yongho reservoir, Singwang reservoir, 18 September reservoir, and (Namdung) reservoir; approximately 3,000 pumping stations; and numerous facilities for using underground water were built and the sphere of irrigation expanded 1.4 times. Thus, in our country the success of irrigation was further expanded and consolidated.

A big success was achieved in comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy. Many heavy industrial plants and farm machinery stations which directly serve the rural technological revolution were built. Various high-efficiency modern machines, including rice transplanting machines, rice seedling plucking machines, and rice harvesting machines, were manufactured on a large-scale and supplied to the rural areas.

Compared with 1977, the number of tractors working in the rural economic sector in 1984 increased 1.5 times, that of trucks 1.3 times, trailers 1.7 times, trailer-style plowshares 1.3 times, weeding machines 2 times, comprehensive thrashing machines 1.4 times, rice transplanting machines 1.5 times, rice seedling plucking machines 12 times, harvesting machines 6.3 times, and sprinklers 2.3 times. In the same period, the supply of chemical fertilizer to the rural economic sector increased 1.6 times and that of various agricultural chemicals 2 times. Today, our country has reached a high stage in terms of mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, and has laid a firm foundation for liberating our peasants from arduous labor and achieving higher development in agricultural productivity.

Big success has been achieved in the traffic and transport sector. In the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan, the volume of railway cargo transport increased 1.8 times and the material and technological foundations of railway transport were further consolidated. As a result of the continued high priority given to the electrification of railway lines, approximately 1,500 km of lines were electrified between Kowon and Pongsan, between Kilju and Hyesan, between Sinanju and Huichon, between Taedonggang and Singsongchon, between Najin and Tumangang, between Pyongyang and Nampo, and between Koin and (Manpo).

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan, the ratio of traction by electric locomotives increased from 67 percent to 88.3 percent. The electrification of railway lines is nearly complete in our country. Railway transport means, including electric locomotives and freight cars, increased. Many railway lines were upgraded for heavy-duty transport. Concentrated freight stations and sites furnished with modern loading and unloading facilities were built at various places, including Kowon and Manpo.

In the period of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan, concentrated freight transport increased 1.6 times, container transport 13 times, and relay freight transport 1.3 times because the three-point transport policy was brilliantly implemented. In the period of the fulfillment of the plan, numerous roads, including the highways between Pyongyang and Wonsan and between Pyongyang and Nampo, were built, and truck freight transport increased 2.2 times. In the same period, ship freight transport increased 2.8 times. In particular, trade ports, including Nampo port, Hungnam port, Haeju port, and Songnim port, were improved and expanded, and the number of large cargo ships increased. Thus, the volume of foreign freight transport increased 5.1 times.

In accordance with the three-fold transport policy, the transport system of cableways, conveyor belts, and pipelines was widely introduced into various sectors of the people's economy, including coal and other mines. Thus, the transport volume using these doubled.

Brilliant successes have been attained in the work of remodeling nature and in the sector of building cities. As a result of the vigorous progress in tideland reclamation and in the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power plant in accordance with the decision of the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, the most difficult construction work of various large-scale tideland reclamation projects, including tideland reclamation projects on Taegae and Yongnae Islands and at Poryongchon [word indistinct], and of the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power plant has been carried out successfully. Thus, a bright prospect in successfully carrying out vast nature remodeling projects has been opened. The work of laying railways in the northern region has been carried out in a speedy manner.

Under the leadership of our party, the Tower of Chuche Idea and the Arch of Triumph, great monuments that will greatly contribute to making the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal revolutionary achievements shine forever and to the indoctrination on the chuche idea and on the revolutionary tradition, have been built successfully in Pyongyang, a revolutionary capital. Modern Changgwon Munsu streets have been built, and many monumental edifices, including the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Grand People's Study Hall, the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Changgwonwon, the ice rink hall, Chongyugwan, the second Pyongyang department store, the Mangyongdae playing ground, the Kaeson youth park, the innovative Liberation Forces' subway, and Chungsong and Nangnang bridges, have been built.

During the period of implementing the plan, many monumental edifices, including the great Samjiyon Outdoor Revolutionary Museum, the Hamhung Students' Hall, the Yonpung Juvenile Corps' field camping ground, the North Pyongan Provisional Artistic Theater, and the grand Hamhung Theater, have been built in local areas; local cities, including Nampo, Wonsan, Hamhung, Chongjin, and Tanchon, have been rebuilt in a modern manner; and rural areas, such as Yona-ri in Uiju County, Tongrim-ri in Mundok County, Kosan-ri in Manpo, and Unjong Village in Okchon-ri in Unpa County, have been rebuilt in a much more civilized manner.

During the period of implementing the Second 7-Year Plan, the task of further improving the people's standard of living has been carried out successfully. The people's incomes have increased in 1984 by 1.8 times as compared with 1977. During the period of implementing the Second 7-Year Plan, people-minded measures were taken on several occasions under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and under the great consideration of our party, giving an epochal significance to improving the workers' standard of living.

Thanks to the consideration of the party, during the period of implementing the plan, clothes, shoes, and various school supplies and foods were given free to children throughout the country -- all students attending schools ranging from people's schools to colleges -- on three occasions.

The consideration of supplying free good-quality cotton wool clothes to all peasants throughout the country was given in 1979. The consideration of supplying free good-quality beddings and various foods to all households throughout the country was given in 1982. Thanks to these benevolent measures taken by our party, our workers reaped additional benefits amounting to a total of 2.94 billion won -- that is, an average of more than 800 per household. In addition to this, the huge sum of several billion won has been appropriated annually to smoothly carry out various people-minded policies with a state subsidy.

From 1979 to 1984, the real incomes of workers and office workers increased by 1.6 times and those of peasants, by 1.4 times. The living standards of workers and office workers and peasants improved equally. As a result of the vigorous struggle to implement the party's policy for carrying out the revolutions in light industry and in service work, the work of supplying commercial goods to workers and service work for them improved further.

During the period of implementing the plan, the value of retail commodity turnover increased by 1.9 times with a rapid increase in workers' purchasing power in cities and rural areas. During the period of implementing the Second 7-Year Plan, workers were provided with several hundred thousand modern houses with the large-scale construction of residential houses in cities and rural areas.

Great progress was made in carrying out the cultural revolution. Through the struggle to materialize the thesis on socialist education, the quality of the overall 11-year compulsory education system and of the training of the people's cadre members improved further. The material and technical foundation of education has been strengthened with the construction of many school buildings at all levels equipped with modern education equipment, including the First Pyongyang High School, and of laboratory bases.

During the period of implementing the plan, the number of higher education agencies increased; the number of universities and colleges at the end of 1984 were 216 and 576, respectively. With the training of the people's technical cadres members, the number of technicians and specialists increased to 1.25 million. Under the wise leadership of our party, the integrated outdoor base of the Korean artistic studio was built successfully; the literary production bases were consolidated in a much more successful manner; more than 1,300 films, including such films as "The Star of Korea," "Mt Paektu," "The Revolutionaries," "The Responsible Secretary of the County Party Committee," "Always With a Single Mind," "The Pledge of That Day," "Wolmi Island," "A Burning Mind," "The 14th Winter," and scores of thousands of revolutionary artistic works were produced.

During the period of implementing the plan, more than 290 preventive medical agencies equipped with modern medical equipment, including the Pyongyang Maternal Hospital, the Pyongyang Namsan Dispensary, the Pyongyang Oral Cavity Disease Preventive Hospital, the South Hamgyong Provincial Oral Cavity Disease Preventive Hospital, the Kanggye Medical School Hospital, the Komdok Mining Complex Hospital, and the Tokchon County People's Hospital; and the number of physicians and beds increased by 1.3 times and by 106 percent, respectively. With the daily improvement of workers' standard of living and with the further improvement and strengthening of public health work, the average life span for our people reached 73, an increase of 36 years over the time prior to liberation.

With the implementation of the magnificent program of the Second 7-Year Plan, the country's economic might was strengthened matchlessly, epochal progress was made in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism, and a firm foundation was laid for a much more vigorous acceleration of the revolution and construction.

All successes in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan were the results of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the previous fruition of the dedicated labor struggle of our workers who are endlessly loyal to the party. These brilliant victories clearly prove the invincible vitality of our party's line and policy for economic construction and demonstrate the might of our self-reliant people's economy and the matchless superiority of our country's socialist system, and are a proud victory demonstrating the honor of Chollima Korea, the chuche fatherland, and our people's heroic spirit. This will call on our workers vigorously struggling to greet the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party with high political zeal and with brilliant labor success to bring about a new labor upsurge and will help the South Korean revolutionaries and people struggling courageously to achieve the democratization of South Korean society and the fatherland's reunification display greater courage and faith.

Our people, who have followed the course of victory and glory under the banner of our party, will achieve a new, brilliant victory by struggling much more tenaciously by firmly uniting around the WPK Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

MANY HOME WORKTEAMS, SIDELINE WORKTEAMS FORMED

SK190024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA) -- Over 16,400 home workteams and sideline workteams have been formed throughout Korea in the last two months. These workteams produce diverse kinds of daily necessities and foodstuffs by using by-products and waste materials and natural raw materials from the industrial establishments and co-operative farms.

The Workers' Party of Korea, taking it as the supreme principle of its activities to constantly improve the people's living standards, adopted a decision to form more workteams and sideline workteams at the tenth plenary meeting of its sixth Central Committee held over December 4-10, 1984.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth programmatic tasks of substantially raising the people's living standards on many occasions including his working guidance to the light industrial goods exhibition in August last year. Recently, he indicated the direction and ways to form home workteams and sideline workteams on a large scale, and solved all problems arising in forming and managing these workteams in cities, districts and cooperative farms.

Upholding the intentions of Comrade Kim Chong-il, each province, city and county organised home workteams and sideline workteams in accordance with the local conditions and widely exchanged and generalised experiences through consultative meetings, commodity exhibitions and business short courses.

In the last two months, North and South Pyongan Provinces have formed more than 2,000 home workteams and sideline workteams each and Pyongyang, South Hwanghae Province and North and South Hamgyong Provinces organised more than 1,000 each. Many home workteams and sideline workteams have been formed in Kangwon, Ryanggang and other provinces, and their numbers are increasing day by day.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON 'VISION' OF 21ST CENTURY

SK181244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 17 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 18 February commentator's article: "Dictator's Jugglery -- We Comment on the So-Called Vision of the 21st Century"]

[Text] Some time ago, a monster without a head, arms, and legs and with an artificial tail called the vision of the 21st century began flying over the South Korean air-space. This monster is a creation of the incumbent South Korean dictator to redirect the people's attention elsewhere from the reality of South Korea, where political conflict, economic ruin, and social chaos are becoming more serious.

The South Korean patronized news agency, broadcasts, and publications are conducting propaganda on the dictator's vision with the most beautiful eulogy, saying that it is a prelude to a great national march toward the 21st century and a realistic vision. It has been reported that the DJP, puppet Chon Tu-hwan's private party, formed a long-term planning committee for state development in the 2000's to greet the 21st century, and the ministries and offices of the puppet government will push ahead with the work of mapping out and concluding long- and medium-term plans for the 21st century.

This noisy row began in South Korea after the South Korean dictator delivered a policy speech at the extraordinary session of the National Assembly on 9 January. In his policy speech, he obtrusively defined the 21st century as a century when South Korea leads the era of a global community and babbled that, in the new century, South Korea will lead the age of the Pacific as one of the world's major economic powers, and the majority of the population will belong to a middle class.

Even though he talked big while coming out with the vision of the 21st century, he failed and was unable to indicate any way to realize it. There exists no social nor historical basis for talking about the building of an advanced county or the advent of a new era in South Korea. In light of historical development and social advance, a drastic change in the status of a nation and people is expressed by whether or not their independence is guaranteed. Accordingly, whether or not the society and economy of a country will develop and whether or not a new era will come about are decided by whether or not independence is guaranteed.

South Korea is a typical colony under the political domination and military occupation of the U.S. imperialists, and Chon Tu-hwan is their hand-raised stooge. The substantive ruler of South Korea is the U.S. imperialists. The so-called South Korean Government is nothing but window dressing created by the U.S. imperialists to justify their colonial policy of enslavement of South Korea. The South Korean puppet regime is a marionette with no substantial power and exercises no independent rights. It is not accidental that THE WASHINGTON POST of the United States once called the South Korean Government a deceptive fictitious existence pretending to have independence under U.S. domination.

In the economic field, too, South Korea depends on foreign countries for everything, from funds, raw materials, equipment, and technology to marketing. What South Korea owns is a low-wage labor force, land, air, and water. A marionette without any sovereignty is talking about a vision of a new century, styling South Korea as a would-be highly advanced country. This is nothing but a political cartoon.

Holding South Korea as a military stronghold for aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia, the United States is invariably pursuing a policy of military occupation and colonial enslavement in South Korea.

Depending upon foreign forces, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is thoroughly serving the maintenance of U.S. colonial rule. The only matter of concern to Chon Tu-hwan is to leave South Korea to the United States as its hereditary feud and realize a strong desire for long-term power under its protection.

If the advent of a new era is to be discussed in South Korea, an end must first be put to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the root cause which inflicts disaster and suffering on the South Korean people and infringes upon national sovereignty; a sovereign regime should be established; and a socioeconomic environment should be created in which the popular masses enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of the state and society in South Korea.

Without the realization of such a prerequisite, and the ensuring changes in the people's position, the advent of a new era in the social and political life cannot be discussed. It is only a derision of public opinion for traitor Chon Tu-hwan to talk about a highly advanced country and a vision of the new century while having placed South Korea under the domination and control of the U.S. forces and foreign monopolistic capital.

The falsity of the vision of the 21st century has been precisely revealed in the slogans clamored about by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan is preposterously propagating that the new century will see a balanced development in all fields of the society and most people can thereby enjoy rewarding and happy middle-class lives. In South Korea, where all production means and the political power have been handed over to foreign aggressors, the comprador capitalists serving these foreign aggressors, and the reactionary bureaucrats, while the working people have been the target of exploitation, how can most people become members of the middle class?

In South Korea, only the beast-like law of the jungle has been enforced. A handful of the privileged class are enjoying vast wealth, but the absolute majority of the working people are forced to endure hardships in living, being deprived of their rights to existence.

While clamoring about the new century the Chon Tu-hwan ring has, in fact, made the social structure and ruling system in South Korea more reactionary. Behind the screen of the slogan of the so-called Koreanization of democracy, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has reduced South Korea to a darker grave of democracy and civil rights than the era of Yusin rule, and to a livelihood status in which the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists are squeezing their extra colonial profits from the people. Those who are living with impunity, monopolizing government power and money, under such a social structure and economic system, in South Korea are only a handful of the privileged class.

Even South Korean publications have exposed that in South Korea, where money and power dominate everything, the privileged class, only 0.3 percent of the total population, holds 45 percent of the total property of South Korea and the total sales volume of the 30 big enterprises owned by South Korea tycoons has reached 76 percent of the gross national product output. By contrast, the number of workers who receive less than one-fifth of the lowest living cost has reached 60 percent of the total workers of South Korea and farmers are suffering indebtedness ranging from 1.3 million to 2.7 million won per household.

Balanced development in South Korea, where there are so many contradictions in the social and economic structures, cannot be expected. Rather, only a vicious circle of widening the gap between the rich and the poor has been accelerated.

The South Korean dictator clamored that the new century would see a new era free from the fear of war and the opening of a new era of peace and reunification. However, he has taken no step to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula. What he has done is only to step up arms reinforcement and war preparations in South Korea, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war in a bid to threaten peace and to hinder our national reunification. Even at this moment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise against us to aggravate the situation in Korea.

Today, South Korea has been reduced, literally, to a land that is the source of a new war. The new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are a basic factor threatening peace and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula. As long as such a factor continues to exist, our nation cannot get rid of the lingering danger of war.

The South Korean dictator is an extremely vicious divisionist. It is the Chon Tu-hwan ring that has thrown a wet blanket over the people's desire for national reunification while advocating anticommunist confrontation. It is the South Korean puppets who have tried to perpetuate division by coming up with the theories of simultaneous and separate entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition of the North and the South. It is also precisely the puppets who have advertised the theory of reunification in the 2000's.

The new era of peace and reunification that the ring is babbling about, a distortion of the theory on reunification in the 21st century and a policy aimed at perpetuating division, is nothing but a shield behind which the ring tries to justify its war and divisionist policy.

It is also utterly preposterous to say that South Korea will become a major economic power. South Korea has now become a major debtor nation of the world with \$50 billion owed to foreign countries. Because of the growing deficits caused by economic recession and trade with foreign countries, South Korea is expected to see its foreign debt increased to \$65 billion in 1986.

South Korea has no way of paying back the foreign debt, which is growing every year, and there is no sign in sight that it will be reduced before the end of this century. Already in 1983 the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund [IMF] signaled to the creditor nations that South Korea was not capable of paying back the debt and warned against further lending to South Korea, saying that the money would not be paid back.

We cannot help asking the ring in South Korea if it is not shameful to say that South Korea will become a major economic power while wriggling under the annually increasing pile of debt and the crisis-ridden economic situation?

The puppets also babbled that they are leading the development of human civilization by developing national culture. It is, however, a bunch of lies to insist that such a miracle will be created in South Korea, where national culture and good morals and manners are choked by the Yankee culture, by the U.S. way of living, and the Japanese culture and way of life, and where only social ills prevail.

The picture of the 21st century projected by the South Korean dictator is the product of the fascist colonial rule facing a crisis. The conflict between the popular masses from all walks of life, including the workers, peasants, youths, and students, and the reactionary ruling class are exacerbating with each passing day. The people are staging mass protest movements and demonstration struggles for the cause of making society independent and democratic and national reunification in opposition to the fascist dictatorship.

In the course of conducting the National Assembly elections, the dispute and conflicts among those in power have become intensified, South Korea's economic subordination has become more acute, the bankruptcy of enterprises and shortening of hours of operation have been accelerated, and people's livelihood has been reduced to the most miserable state because of the growing debt South Korea owes to the foreign countries, the increasing unemployment, and the rising prices of commodities. The political crisis, economic recession, and hardships imposing a burden on the people's lives, which are becoming more acute with each passing day, are all accelerating social chaos. The puppets' fascist dictatorship is increasingly cursed and denounced by the people and is now rejected even in the international community.

The picture of the 21st century projected by the South Korean dictator is a claptrap designed to win favor with the people by beautifying the dirty appearance of the colonial puppets, as well as a plot designed to bring the crisis facing the fascist rule under control and to realize their long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring kicked off a racket of babbling about the establishment of some offices and organizations in preparation for the future picture of the 21st century, which will not come before his term expires. It does this with a view to building a bridge to a new era which will come about in 15 years, and regards it as the way to realize its long-term office.

This is also a maneuver to create two Koreas and perpetuate the division of the country by overcoming external isolation and by making South Korea -- an international colony -- recognized as an independent country. In short, the future image of the 21st century is a castle in the sky designed to deceive the discontented people internally, and is a false image the advertisement of which has been made externally to create the impression that a prosperous and independent country will emerge in the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

While deceiving the people at home and abroad with an image of the future drawn at a desk, the puppets are trying to realize the dream of long-term power by hindering reunification and by creating two Koreas. Herein lies the essence of the future image of the 21st century.

While wielding a club against the people, those ruling groups that have betrayed the people have always spared nothing to make various pledges to deceive the people. Successive rulers in South Korea did this. It is all the more true in the case of puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who has been hated and cursed by the people because of various crimes he has committed since the time prior to his seizure of power. His pledges have always been empty words. While disguising itself as a force for reform, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raved first that it would end the evil practices of the old era. However, this act ended as an act of filling the safe of Chongwadae by usurping the property that the old politicians amassed illegally. Later, it came up with the theory of eliminating three great evils -- ending the political suppression of the people, panic from war, and irregularities. Instead, however, it took the lead in strengthening the suppression of the people and in causing gunpowder to reek, committed irregularities on a large scale by wielding power, and made these irregularities appear to be a result of their policies.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has promoted economic subjugation and catastrophe and placed South Korea under the burden of foreign debts by introducing foreign loans and monopolist capital at random under the plausible excuse of economic development. It has called this the creation of an advanced nation. How deceitful this is! The image of the 21st century -- false and empty words with which the South Korean dictator has deceived public opinion for several years -- does not differ at all from the previous pledges which ended only in words. This image speaks only of a profuse pack of lies.

The sermon on the future image of the 21st century is the biggest fraud and the biggest hypocrisy. The South Korean people will not be deceived by such fraud. When the dictator conducted propaganda on the future image of the 21st century, the South Korean people, while waging a mass struggle against dictatorship, demanded that the present dictator step down from the seat of power. The people have responded to the hypocrite in their own style.

Dictatorial rule does not last long. While raving that he would perform miracles along the Han River, the previous dictator dreamt of a life-long presidency after establishing the Yusin dictatorial system. However, he ultimately met a miserable fate, confronted by the people's resistance. The mass antidictatorship and antifascist struggle to achieve democratization, which has been stepped up in South Korea today, shows that the position of the present dictator is not at all peaceful.

The future image of the 21st century that has been referred to in South Korea is rigmarole made by the dictator to remain in power. The invocatory sermon on the future image of the 21st century delivered by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, with a wild desire for long-term power, making the same error as his predecessor, sounds not like a new world, but a funeral march toward the grave.

TASS DENOUNCES S. KOREAN CABINET CHANGES

SK211041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 20 (KCNA) -- TASS February 20 reported its analyst's article reprimanding the cabinet reshuffle of the South Korean puppet clique. The cabinet reshuffle, conducted by Chon Tu-hwan on Monday, has made the government look even more militaristic, it said, and continued: The "prime minister" warned against anticipating any quick steps with regards to South Korea's democratisation.

The remark by the new "premier" of the Seoul "regime" is indicative in itself. It attests to the aspiration of Washington and its Seoul charges to mount repressions against the opposition, above all, against the New Korea Democratic Party which accomplished impressive results during the recent "parliamentary elections". The results of voting, wrote the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO, caused a virtual agony among the "Democratic Justice Party". The Seoul dictator is seeking to change the situation by regrouping his advocates, regarding this as the only chance to prop up somehow the shattering regime.

PREPARATIONS END FOR PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

SK212327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA) -- The preparations for the elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea closed on February 21 throughout the country. The elections will be held on February 24.

All the district election committees across the country have registered the candidates for deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies nominated at meetings of electors and made them public at each sub-constituency. The sub-constituency election committees published the lists of the electors and explained them the voting regulations and notified them the date, time, places and election procedures and well arranged the polling booths and let the electors visit them.

The industrial establishment, cooperative farms and schools throughout the country have prepared colorful numbers of artistic pieces for the day of elections. All the electors are waiting for the day with unshakable determination to consolidate our revolutionary power and demonstrate once again the indestructible might of our people's close unity and cohesion around the party Central Committee headed by respected President Kim Il-song.

MEETING OF KOREAN JUVENILE CORPS HELD

SK201103 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] A meeting of the national federation of the Korean Juvenile Corps was grandly held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium today.

Placed in front of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also, hung at the meeting place were such slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK." Also, hung at the meeting place were such words as: "Let us inherit and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation."

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang city party committee; Comrade Kim Chung-nin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; responsible functionaries of the workers' organizations; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; educational functionaries; LSWYK functionaries; and delegates of model juvenile corps members from across the country, together with the youths, children, students, and working people in the capital city.

First of all, a ceremony of the juvenile corps was held at the meeting. The chairman of the national federation of the Korean Juvenile Corps made a report. Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, gave the opening address at the meeting.

The meeting began with a chorus of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." A congratulatory message sent to the glorious party center in the name of all Juvenile Corps members was read at the meeting. A grand ceremony of admission of children into the Korean Juvenile Corps was held at the meeting. The children who were being admitted into the juvenile corps took an oath of admission into the Korean Juvenile Corps, repeating anti-Japanese fighter Comrade (O Chae-won) reading of the oath.

In celebration of the juvenile corps members who were being admitted into the Korean Juvenile Corps, the functionaries and parents tied red neckties on them and pinned badges of the juvenile corps on them. The newly admitted juvenile corps members made their first salute as juvenile corps members, shouting in chorus "Always ready," following the leader, shouting the slogan: "Let us always be prepared to become reserve units of communist construction." There was a reviewing parade of the juvenile corps members at the meeting place. The meeting was filled with the burning enthusiasm of the new generations who will firmly prepare themselves as the reliable inheritors to the revolutionary cause of chuche, upholding the great leader and following the glorious party.

AFP: FOREIGN MINISTRY REGRETS AIRPORT INCIDENT

HK220630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb 22 (AFP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry today confirmed press reports that Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong had formally expressed regret over incident [as received] at Seoul airport Feb. 8 when an American entourage was roughed up by Korean police during the return of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung. However, a ministry spokesman said he had nothing more to add to the press reports, which were not reported by South Korean news media today under an apparent self-censorship.

The local newspapers and radio-television briefly reported Mr. Kim's return home after two years of self-exile in the United States, but refrained from reporting on the incident, which attracted a wide coverage by the foreign press.

Meanwhile, the 59-year-old "purged" opposition politician was still under house arrest with a large police force deployed around his house in Seoul since his return 15 days ago. He is prohibited from leaving his home or to receive visitors, except for members of the foreign press.

CHON ADDRESSES NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICIALS

SK220108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday asked government agencies to do away with factionalism and nepotism in personnel policy.

"Personnel policy must be implemented in a fair manner," he stressed.

The president made the emphasis in presenting letters of appointment to 14-minister-level officials, vice ministers, mayors and governors at Chongwadae. Those ranking officials, including Choe Chong-ho, minister of the Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency, were named Tuesday in a follow-up to Monday's cabinet reshuffle.

He said ranking government officials should not try to direct their staff members by merely resorting to their rank or authority

When necessary, those officials should try to make their staff members understand their policies, "through open-hearted dialogue," he emphasized.

On Wednesday, the president instructed the Korean National Railroad [KNR] to work out effective measures to prevent train accidents. He gave the instruction when he commented on Tuesday's freight train accident in Sabuk, Kangwon-do, during his visit to the KNR. The derailment killed 13 persons, injured 14 others and demolished five houses.

During the morning of lunar New Year's Day, Chon also visited Seoul Railroad Station to check train departure arrangements for passengers bound for their hometown.

In addition, the president visited the National Police Headquarters, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters, and the headquarters of the Navy and the Air Force to check their security preparedness for the festive day. His round of visit began at 12:20 a.m. and lasted almost four hours.

PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTING PLEDGES

SK220117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong directed the cabinet yesterday to work out detailed plans to carry out various pledges made during the recent parliamentary election campaign period. No said in a cabinet meeting that each ministry should formulate its own plans and execute the pledges according to their priority. The prime minister also said government officials should refocus their efforts following the somewhat "disorderly and buoyant" mood that resulted from the parliamentary election and Folklore Day. Government officials had a day off on that day. [sentence as published]

Referring to the proposed creation of the Education Reform Commission, No said the citizenry is showing keen interest in the nation's education policy. He said the opinions of persons from various walks of life should be sampled in working out a "rational" long-term education system.

DJP TO RETAIN CURRENT HIERARCHY IN RESHUFFLE

SK220130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will maintain the current hierarchy, retaining incumbent Chairman Kwon Il-hyon and Secretary General Yi Han-tong in the post-election reshuffle of its major officials slated for tomorrow, informed party sources said yesterday. Their retention in office means that the DJP has reached a conclusion that the outcome of Feb. 12 general elections were conducted to their satisfaction, although the party suffered a humiliating setback in big cities such as Seoul, Pusan and Taegu.

Party members had been split over how to evaluate the election returns with candidates who fought hard battles in big cities claiming that the party should renovate its structure in a humble manner, reflecting itself on the election results. Those critical of the current leadership include, among others, floor leader Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who barely survived the opposition offensives in Chongno-chunggu constituency in Seoul.

The party was learned to hope [as published] Yi would retain his post again in the projected shakeup, but Yi was positively declining to serve as the party whip, demanding a "sweeping reorganization" of the party hierarchy. For the past few days, party leaders, including Chairman Kwon and Secretary General Yi, were "desperately" trying to persuade Yi to work as floor leader again, the sources said.

If Yi does not back down from his present stance, the post of floor leader would go either to Chong Sun-tok, former first senior presidential secretary for political affairs, or to Kwon Chong-tal, former secretary general of the party, according to the sources. In this case, possibility is high that Yi may be employed as chief policy maker in succession to Rep. Chong Suk-mo who became home minister in last week's cabinet reshuffle.

If Yi is retained as the floor leader, the post of chief policy maker might go to Rep. Cho Young-chol elected in Mokpo, Cholla-namdo, four times in a row, the sources predicted. The sources also said that party spokesman Rep. Kim Yong-tae would be replaced most probably with Rep. Sim Myong-po in the projected reshuffle.

Instead of a sweeping restructuring of the party hierarchy, the party will seek to reinforce greatly its policy organs and to invigorate the policy-making activities in order to "meet the people's opinions bared through the general elections," the sources said.

The incumbent key post holders will submit resignations en masse to President Chon Tu-hwan, concurrently heading the DJP, tomorrow morning following a decision of the Central Executive Council, the governing body of the party. Following the reshuffle of the key post holders, the DJP will select candidates for the major National Assembly posts such as speaker, a vice speaker, chairmen of 12 standing committees and chairmen of two ad hoc committees. The major posts of the parliament are occupied by lawmakers from the majority party, namely the DJP. Strong hopefuls for speaker include incumbent speaker Chae Mun-sik, incumbent vice speaker Yun Kil-chong and Yi Cha-hyong, former party chairman. The candidate for chairmem of the 14 house panels will be chosen among those who were elected to Assembly more than two times.

NKDP HEAD SAYS MERGER OF OPPOSITION NOT EASY

SK220111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said yesterday that realizing the proposed merger of opposition parties will not be easy because of conflicting interests. "I think the proposed merger is not a matter that can be realized in a day or two," he said, adding that at this stage he did not see a need to meet with Yu Chi-song, leader of opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP). As a result of the Feb. 12 National Assembly election, the NKDP has replaced the DKP as the nation's major opposition party.

In a news conference held two days after the voting, the NKDP president said that opposition forces should be merged in the effort to restore democracy and that he expected full-fledged talks on the matter to begin late next month or early April. Meeting with reporters at NKDP Headquarters, he said, "Although the merging of opposition forces may take much time, I believe that a system of two conservative parties should be established to pave the way for achieving a peaceful transfer of power."

Asked about recruiting DKP lawmakers on an individual basis, he said "We cannot stop those who are willing to join our party." Some members of the DKP are interested in the suggested merger of their party and the NKDP. However, more attention is being paid to the problems resulting from the DKP's stunning defeat in the voting. Among the problems is revamping the hierarchy of the DKP. Referring to the work of selecting and nominating key post holders of the NKDP, Yi said, "There is no need for us to hasten. There are about 50 days to go before the inauguration of the 12th National Assembly."

801 PEOPLE SUSPECTED OF VIOLATING ELECTION LAW

SK220120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] A total of 801 people are suspected of having violated the National Assembly Election Law in the recent parliamentary election campaign, statistics compiled by Supreme Prosecutor's Office showed yesterday. Of the total, it said, eight persons have been arrested and 111 others booked for possible prosecution. Six other suspects have been referred to summary courts across the country, it said. Senior prosecutors said the remaining 676 people are still undergoing questioning. They said they will decide soon on whether to file formal charges against those being questioned, adding that a decision will be made according to the seriousness of offenses committed by the suspects. Suspected election law violators include 273 members of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, 234 members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, 77 members of the Korea National Party, 32 members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, 51 members of splinter parties and 25 persons without political affiliation according to the statistics.

LAST 2 KHMER ROUGE BASES NEAR PHNOM MALAI FALL

BK220859 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Feb 85 p 32

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- The Khmer Rouge's last two outposts in the vicinity of the Phnom Malai mountain range fell yeaterday to Vietnamese troops after being heavily shelled. A military source told the WORLD this morning the two outposts which had fallen were opposite the Thai villages of Khlong Nam Sai and Salong Kong. However, the source said that before the Khmer Rouge had retreated from their outposts, they has set them ablaze and had destroyed all facilities which would be useful to the Vietnamese. The Khmer Rouge then disbanded into small groups and moved deeper behind the Vietnamese lines.

Meanwhile, to the south of here, Vietnamese gunners continued to shell the resistance forces. Thai troops counted 28 shells which had landed inside the Thai border, the source said.

Commander of the Burapha Field Forces Maj-Gen San Siphen yesterday issued an order prohibiting anyone from wearing fatigues similar to those worn by the Khmer Rouge for security reasons.

COMMENTARY ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS STATEMENT

BK210721 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "A Statement With No Constructive Essence"]

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers held a special meeting in Bangkok 11-12 February to assess various situations and to express their stand. Public opinion has closely followed this meeting because it wants to know whether the ASEAN countries will show any sign of contributing to the development of the tendency toward regional dialogue. It is very regrettable, however, that no one sees any goodwill on the part of ASEAN. Furthermore ASEAN has once again revealed its serious error.

The ASEAN countries have sought all means to support the decomposed and stinking so-called Democratic Kampuchea and to oppose to the constructive propositions of the three Indochinese countries. What does ASEAN hope to attain?

In their 12 February statement, the ASEAN foreign ministers appealed to the Western countries and China to increase military aid to the Pol Pot remnant bandits and other Khmer reactionaries to enable them to pursue their activities against the PRK and the tremendous rebirth of the Cambodian people. The PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, issued on 17 February, clearly assesses the ASESN foreign ministers' statement as showing only the stand of the Beijing and Bangkok authorities on Cambodia, Indochina, and Southeast Asia. Everybody realizes that the three Indochinese countries have successively raised constructive propositions and expressed their peaceful goodwill aimed at seeking dialogue with the ASEAN countries to reduce tension in the region. This correct stand has been vigorously acclaimed and supported by a number of ASEAN countries and by many countries the world over. Among those nations, Malaysia has the goodwill to transform Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free region and a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have appointed Indonesia as their representative in conducting a dialogue with the SRV, which is the representative of the three Indochinese countries, to restore peace in the region. We realize that the tendency toward regional dialogue is developing and advancing toward a correct solution if the two parties respect their equal, mutual interests and if there is no outside interference.

Everyone realizes that, in the past as well as at present, the tension in the region has been caused by the big-China expansionist policy of the Beijing ruling circles. The Chinese leaders have sought all poisonous maneuvers to swallow the three Indochinese countries and to use them as a springboard for their aggression in all of Southeast Asia. It is quite obvious that in the past few months the Beijing Chinese hegemonists--expansionists have sent their military advisers, weapons, and military materiel to the Pol Pot remnant bandits and other Khmer reactionaries in opposition to the Cambodian people's rebirth. They have deployed many divisions of their troops and thousands of tanks, cannons, and aircraft along Vietnam's northern border to threaten and violate the SRV's territorial integrity. Furthermore, they have warned that they will teach Vietnam a second lesson. On the other hand, they have encouraged the Thai ultrarightists to violate the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province. Moreover, the Beijing Chinese have made every effort to seek all dark schemes to obstruct all tendencies toward regional dialogue. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries are determined to smash and completely destroy all these hostile acts. It is normal for one not to be indifferent when one person's house is burned by others.

Progressive public opinion throughout the world has vehemently acclaimed the strong, rapid development of the PRK during the past over 6 years. Peoples the world over -- including those of China, the United States, and the ASEAN countries -- have carefully analyzed the stinking face of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and have categorically rejected all decisions aimed at saving this gang. Everyone has realized that the PRK is an independent country whose government is the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people. The PRK Government completely controls and defends Cambodian territory. On the contrary, the so-called tripartite government is in reality Pol Pot in disguise. This so-called government has neither territory nor people. The members of this so-called government are exiles, who are able to live only thanks to aid from the Beijing Chinese expansionist clique through Thai territory. It is very ridiculous that the ASEAN countries have made every effort to support these ghosts as representatives of the Cambodian people. On the other hand, this is only the dream of Beijing and Bangkok.

The PRK has repeatedly presented its correct stand that the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops on Cambodian territory is the sacred and eager wish of the Cambodian people. This is an internal affair of our two countries, with which nobody can interfere. Through the vigorous, strong, and steady development of the Cambodian revolution, the Governments of the PRK and the SRV have agreed to a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops every year. The complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia will be carried out when the Pol Pot genocidal clique has been destroyed. The statement of the 10th conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers clearly indicates that all solutions for Cambodia must include the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in conjunction with the destruction of the Pol Pot criminal clique, respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination -- first of all their right to reconstruct their new life free from the threat of genocide -- and respect for the national rights of the three Indochinese countries and other countries in Southeast Asia. This is the good-will stand of the three Indochinese countries, which have actively promoted dialogue. China and Thailand are the most dangerous saboteurs. This is completely contrary to the erroneous accusations of the ASEAN foreign ministers' statement.

Everyone has noted that the Pol Pot traitors are the enemies of 7 million Cambodians. Therefore, the appeal by the ASEAN countries to the Western countries and China to increase their military aid to the Pol Pot genocidal gang is completely against history. The tendency toward dialogue in the region is developing. If the ASEAN countries follow the poisonous maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese and Thailand, causing more tension in the region, they will be seriously defeated because they will completely betray the interests of the peoples in the region.

The PRK, together with Vietnam and Laos, have made every effort to seek a solution through dialogue, which is the best way to secure peace and stability in this region. In this way, the PRK praises and accepts all efforts of any country and any personage with goodwill. If the solution through dialogue, which is what they want, is rejected, the Cambodian people are confident that within 5 to 10 years the so-called Cambodian problem will resolve itself.

Based on their present great, successive victories over the Pol Pot gang and their accomplices, the Cambodian people are determined to advance with the firm conviction that their sacred cause will be victorious. This is clearly indicated in the 17 February statement of the spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry.

ASEAN CALL FOR AID TO 'POLPOTISTS' DECRIED

BK200954 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0455 GMT 20 Feb 85

["Eliminate the Polpotists: An Appeal From the Heart and Mind" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Feb (SPK) -- The ASEAN foreign ministers have just launched an appeal for international military assistance for the Polpotists and their associates following their bitter defeats at the Thai border inflicted by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in cooperation with Vietnamese Army volunteers.

This appeal steers ASEAN from its socioeconomic vocation and commits it further into the wake of Chinese policy, which some ASEAN countries do not wish to happen. The Indonesian paper SINAR HARAPAN points out that ASEAN hostility toward Vietnam only complicates the tendency toward a negotiated solution of the Cambodian problem. For his part, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir, cited by another Indonesian paper, MERDEKA, remarked that ASEAN -- founded for economic cooperation -- has tilted toward "political cooperation." Therefore, one is not surprised that China is the first to answer this appeal: Its henchmen, the Polpotists, are in bad shape both on the ground and among international opinion.

ASEAN has thus poured oil into the fire; this is completely against the tendency toward dialogue which is manifest in the region. Its attitude is diametrically opposed to the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries confirmed by the 10th conference of their foreign ministers held on 17 and 18 January in Ho Chi Minh City. This goodwill has received support from large sectors of world opinion, including people and political circles in some ASEAN countries.

The attacks against the refugees of the Polpotists and their associates are the legitimate right of the PRK, like that of every sovereign and independent country in the world. To associate oneself with or provide refuge for those responsible for the death of 3 million people is to encourage the crime of genocide. Wanting to resolve the Cambodian issue without eliminating Pol Pot is pure hypocrisy and supports Beijing's policy, which uses its proteges to destabilize the situation in Indochina and in Southeast Asia. To eliminate the Polpotists and their associates is a call from the heart and mind. The Cambodian people are determined to go forward with full confidence that their sacred cause will win.

TANG SAROEM INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH SRV

BK181115 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Feb (SPK) -- "The special bonds of friendship and solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam have existed for a long time," said Tang Saroem, Cambodian minister of economic and cultural cooperation with socialist countries.

In an interview accorded to SPK on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the PRK-SRV Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation (18 February), Tang Saroem stressed that the parties and peoples of the two countries have carried on their tradition of loyalty and combat solidarity. The clear-sightedness of authentic Marxism-Leninism, he said, has brought these two countries one victory after another in the struggle against French colonialism, Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism, and Chinese expansionism and, particularly, in the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique acting under the instigation of Beijing. Minister Tang Saroem went on:

Following Cambodia's liberation on 7 January 1979, these bonds of friendship and solidarity have strengthened more than ever before. These relations entered a new stage of development confirmed during the first summit of the Indochinese countries in Vientiane. The cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam in the economic and cultural fields has produced satisfactory results. The successes that we have won reflect the efforts of each side in the implementation of the agreements that were signed. "We pledge to further promote this cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual interests in order to bring about an economic and cultural development along the path of scientific socialism," the minister stressed.

HUN SEN OPENS COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY MEETING

BK160739 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] A meeting was held at the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts in the morning of 14 February to sum up 1984 achievements and to set targets for 1985. Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, opened the meeting and urged all the participants to undertake thorough discussions to further develop the field of communications, transport, and posts to meet the demands of the party, state, and people.

Afterward, Comrade Tea Banh, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of communications, transport, and posts, read a report on the results obtained by the cadres, personnel, and workers of the ministry in 1984. In fact, despite serious difficulties, the cadres, personnel, and workers of the ministry -- as well as all communications, transport, and posts services throughout the country -- upheld their sense of patriotism and international solidarity and brought proud successes to the field of communications, the nation's veins and arteries. Comrade Minister Tea Banh also noted the goals for 1985 to be met by fulfilling a number of important policies and carrying out the measures on economic and technical management aimed at accelerating economic and productive restoration in accordance with the annual state plan.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR

BK160933 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] At the Chamka Mon State Palace at 0800 on 15 February, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, received and had a most cordial and intimate conversation with Comrade Oleg Bostorin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the PRK, on the occasion of the comrade ambassador concluding his mission in the PRK.

During the meeting, Comrade Chea Sim expressed profound thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people for giving unreserved support and assistance to the Cambodian people's efforts in building a country with peace, happiness, independence, and freedom in accordance with socialism and their current struggle against the maneuvers of imperialism and the international reactionaries.

At the same time, Comrade Chea Sim highly valued the firm development of the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries.

In this reply, Comrade Oleg Bostorin highly evaluated the great victories scored during the past almost 6 years by the Cambodian people under the correct leadership of the KPRP, particularly the victories won by the KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers during recent sweep operations against the Pol Pot gang and Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes along the Cambodian-Thai border. At the same time, Comrade Oleg Bostorin expressed profound thanks to the Cambodian party, government, and people for all kinds of assistance which enabled him to fulfill his proletarian internationalist mission in Cambodia with success. The conversation proceeded in a most joyful and intimate atmosphere.

HUN SEN INSPECTS SOUTHERN PROVINCE OF TAKEO

BK210629 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0514 21 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Feb (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Takeo Province, south of Phnom Penh, from 18 to 20 February.

Accompanied by Ung Phan, minister in charge of the offices of the Council of Ministers; Kong Sam-ol, minister of agriculture; and other personalities, Hun Sen attended an annual recapitulative meeting of the province. Speaking on this occasion, the Cambodian leader highly appreciated the all-round achievements recorded by the local population, particularly in agriculture.

Hun Sen informed the meeting's participants of the international situation which, according to him, is tense because of the arms race imposed by U.S. imperialism. He stressed the maneuvers of Chinese expansionism which, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, is not ceasing to raise the so-called Cambodian question to destabilize the region.

"The issue of prime importance is the cessation of threats from the expansionists and the halt to the use of Thai territory as a sanctuary for Cambodian traitors of all stripes. The preliminary matter is the imperative of eliminating the Pol Pot gang," said Hun Sen, who then stressed the brilliant victories won by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in the mopping-up operations against Cambodian reactionaries at the Cambodian-Thai border. Chairman Hun Sen urged the population to continue to attack the enemy, promote the building of the revolutionary forces, expand and develop the Armed Forces, and consolidate solidarity with socialist countries -- first of all Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union. He called on the peasants to pay special attention to the dry-season crops and to prepare for the coming rainy-season crops. During his stay, Chairman Hun Sen visited Vietnamese volunteers and toured ricefields and the school of pedagogy.

FOREIGN MINISTER GREETES MPR COUNTERPART ON BIRTHDAY

BK150600 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0436 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Feb (SPK) -- Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, sent warm congratulations to his Mongolian counterpart, Mangalyn Dugersuren, on the occasion of his 63d birthday. Among other things, the message says:

"As a genuine revolutionary and an active leader, you have spared no efforts for peace and socialism. I take this opportunity to wish you good health, happiness, and other successes in carrying out your noble tasks for the well-being and prosperity of the Mongolian people."

SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED ON PROSPECTS FOR CAMBODIA

BK190050 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Feb 85 p 3

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] At the end of last year, the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, sent a letter to his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian. "We will never forget what China did for us during the Vietnamese war and the assistance we have received from you. Now we would like to engage in secret talks to restore the friendship of the old days," the letter said.

China was not very impressed. Sure we can talk, Mr Wu replied to Hanoi, but first we need a solemn declaration that Vietnam is going to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. This last precondition, Prince Sihanouk told us during a recent interview, is obviously unacceptable to Vietnam. The prince is only moderately optimistic about a solution to the conflict that is bringing so much suffering to his people. "When UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar went to Hanoi Mr Thach told him everything was negotiable except the survival of the Khmer Rouge as a political and military force. That Vietnam had no objection to the self determination of Kampuchea, and was ready for international supervision of elections. An international team could supervise the demilitarisation of the Thai-Kampuchean border. Mr Thach added Vietnam was willing to let Hun Sen talk to Sihanouk and Son Sann," the prince said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar was impressed by what he saw as Hanoi's flexibility, explains the prince "but I told him Vietnam was only that flexible because it knew perfectly well the idea of the forced removal of the Khmer Rouge was totally unacceptable by Beijing and so they would be no negotiations on such a base. It is tricky of course. It looks good. To eliminate the Khmer Rouge, the strongest military element of the coalition would be very nice for Vietnam. And why should Thailand accept a DMZ on its territory. The problem in Kampuchea has nothing to do with Thailand."

Prince Sihanouk gave us some details of Hun Sen's recent trip to France and the desire expressed to the French authorities by the young foreign minister (and now prime minister) of the pro-Vietnamese People's Republic of Kampuchea to meet with him.

"According to the French all Mr Hun Sen wanted to tell me was: We would like you, Prince Sihanouk, to abandon the Khmer Rouge, to quit the coalition and go to Phnom Penh where you can live as a private citizen." To Norodom Sihanouk this will be just like a total surrender. "We are a proud people. Vietnam does not want to accept a real political solution. War, alas, is the only way."

Speaking of the recent setbacks suffered by the coalition forces along the border during the past three months Sihanouk insisted the gains made by Hanoi were essentially of a political nature. "Of course to take Ampil or to overrun the Phnom Malai is going to benefit Hanoi. At least for the moment. It makes very good political propaganda. The whole world is aware of what is going on at the border. But I am not desperate, we have not lost the war. We are increasingly active inside. We have to build more new bases, go deeper inside the country. Kampuchea is a fairly vast country, the Vietnamese, unless they bring in a lot more troops, cannot be everywhere. We have to use the forests, the mountains, the jungle, the rivers. We have to be light and mobile."

Prince Sihanouk disclosed that his own army, the National Sihanoukist Army [ANS] has now more than 10,000 armed men and enough weapons for another 2,000. "And I have been told by good friends by the end of this year we should be close to 20,000."

China did provide a lot of weapons last year. More, according to Norodom Sihanouk and other sources, are coming. A big shipment of ammunition is also on the way. "As president of the coalition government I support the request made by the foreign ministers of ASEAN to the United States for American military aid. But as far as the ANS is concerned we have enough."

Asked why the ANS base of Tatum Green Hill had not been attacked yet Prince Sihanouk replied that in good logic it should come under Vietnamese fire soon. It would deprive the coalition from another camp. But on the other hand Hanoi could refrain from such an offensive just to bring suspicion in the ranks of the nationalists. "Some people already go around accusing me of having a secret deal with Vietnam. I swear there is no secret agreement. But what can I do? Ask the Vietnamese to attack us in order to prove there is no deal?"

Prince Sihanouk said he was not afraid of the vote on Kampuchea at the next General Assembly of the United Nations. "Of course we could lose a few votes. No more. Because the vote in a way is irrelevant of the situation inside Kampuchea. It is a vote on a very important principle. The principle of the non-military interference in a sovereign country. In 1979, when the Khmer Rouge were alone, and not very popular, they got 77 favourable votes. To preserve the future of Kampuchea, to prevent Vietnam from swallowing Kampuchea. Everything was worse for us in 1979 and we got the votes. We will get them again in 1985."

New KPNLF Tactics

PM201145 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Feb 85 p 4

[Interview with Prince Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, by Jacques Bekaert in Bangkok on 16 February]

[Text] The capture of the Phnom Malai zone by Vietnamese troops is undoubtedly a political victory for Hanoi, Prince Sihanouk thinks. "Coming after the fall of most of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] border camps, the recent Vietnamese victories may easily give the world the impression that the resistance has indeed been liquidated," he told us. However, in the military sphere, the prince, who received us on Saturday in his residence around 100 km from Bangkok, thinks "nothing has been settled." Indeed, most observers agree that the losses suffered by the Khmer Rouge during this offensive, which lasted more than 1 month, are relatively light and that the several thousand soldiers in Phnom Malai succeeded in dispersing in the interior of the country.

The prince revealed that China is going to make another delivery of arms to the Cambodian nationalists very soon. Commenting on the recent statement by the ASEAN foreign ministers at a meeting in the Thai capital last week, and also calling on the United States to supply arms to the noncommunist resistance, Prince Sihanouk told us: "I have the impression that President Reagan is not opposed to this; you just have to look at what is happening in Latin America. But it is clear that Congress is at present opposed to any kind of military involvement in Southeast Asia. Moreover, the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] does not need additional weapons." According to the prince, the ANS now has some 10,000 armed men. Another 2,000 or 3,000 are apparently undergoing training, "and we already have enough weapons to equip them." Like Son Sann [KPNLF], Prince Sihanouk has strongly encouraged his men to use guerrilla tactics. "Moreover, it is the Vietnamese themselves who are forcing us to adopt this kind of tactics."

"What we must do is set up small bases, and not repeat the mistake of concentrating our soldiers in big border camps which attract attacks...and destruction. The Vietnamese cannot be everywhere in Cambodia. There are huge areas which they virtually never enter. That is where we must set up camp. In the jungle, in the forests, and in the mountains," he said.

In fact this is already being done by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea which recently moved its headquarters to the Cardamom Mountains and has a network of bases and hiding places stretching to the provinces bordering on Vietnam. Elements of the 4th, 330th, and 339th Divisions of the Vietnamese People's Army are moving toward the Cardamom Mountains. Only the Sihanoukist bases have not been attacked yet. "Logically they should be attacked sooner or later," the prince commented. "But it is also conceivable that Vietnam could refrain from doing so for political reasons. It could do so to leave the door open for possible negotiations or simply to sow suspicion in the ranks of the nationalist resistance. Several prominent members of the KPNLF are accusing me of concluding a secret agreement with Hanoi. This is absolutely untrue. I swear to you that I have not met with the Vietnamese, nor did I meet with Hun Sen during his visit to Paris last December," he told us, adding: "I cannot be expected to ask Vietnam to attack the Sihanoukists just to prove my loyalty."

On China Aid

PM211543 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Feb 85 p 5

[Jacques Bekaert dispatch: "War, the Only Outlook?"]

[Excerpt] Bangkok -- Toward the end of 1984 Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a letter to his Chinese counterpart. "We have not forgotten what China did for us in the past, especially during the war against the Americans. We know how important the PRC's help was," Hanoi's message said. "That is why we would like to start secret talks with a view to restoring our old friendship."

According to Prince Sihanouk, Mr Wu Xueqian was not impressed. He replied to Mr Nguyen Co Thach that, before any talks, Hanoi must make a public statement promising a complete withdrawal of the forces now in Cambodia. "Obviously Hanoi cannot accept this," the prince added, and he was rather pessimistic about the chances of a forthcoming settlement to the conflict which has been raging in Cambodia since 1979.

"Last October Mr Deng Xiaoping and other permanent Chinese officials told me that, if the resistance was in great danger, their country would take action," Prince Sihanouk explained. Many diplomats and observers expected this "second lesson" during the past few weeks when three or four Vietnamese divisions launched an attack on the major Khmer Rouge zone of Phnom Malai. At most we saw an intensification of the artillery bombardments in Vietnam's border region. According to the Vietnamese press agency some 550,000 shells fell on Ha Tuyen Province alone in the first 2 weeks of January. A little later, on 13 February, Hanoi radio praised the soldiers who had just repelled "250 Chinese invaders," adding that "troops equal to the size of a battalion and a regiment, acting under cover of a barrage of artillery fire, launched two attacks in Xuyen District, penetrating 1 km into Vietnamese territory." It is impossible to check these statements. But there is little doubt about the resurgence of military activity on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Does this amount to a "second lesson"? "No," Prince Sihanouk said, "and this is probably because Beijing does not think the situation is serious enough yet for the coalition."

"It is true to say that the loss of the Phnom Malai zone is merely a setback for the Khmer Rouge. They have safeguarded most of their forces which, in any case, are in the interior," a Western military attache commented. "But we can also ask another question: Is China really capable of teaching Vietnam a second lesson?"

It is known that the lesson of February-March 1979, which undoubtedly resulted in heavy losses of men and equipment for Vietnam, which was already economically exhausted, was as costly, if not more costly for China.

It gave China the opportunity to make the cruel discovery of how much the professionalism of its troops had suffered from the excesses of the cultural revolution and from the elimination of many competent officers in favor of officers with a more "revolutionary" ideology.

"Hanoi very probably wants to find a way out," according to an ASEAN diplomat in Bangkok. "But at what price? For the time being we are far from convinced that the Vietnamese are prepared to show the vital flexibility on essential matters."

Phnom Penh's Weaknesses

When Mr Perez de Cuellar visited Hanoi 3 weeks ago, Mr Nguyen Co Thach handed him a list of "concessions" which the UN secretary general took to Bangkok, convinced that he was carrying an important document. "I am obviously not questioning Mr Perez de Cuellar's sincerity," Prince Sihanouk told us, "but what Hanoi was asking above all was the elimination of the Khmer Rouge both politically and militarily." This precondition is totally unacceptable to China. Hanoi was well aware that all the rest was relatively unimportant because this demand alone made any negotiation impossible.

The chairman of the coalition government has no illusions: "Hanoi wants to get rid of the Khmer Rouge at any cost. It is easy to understand the Vietnamese, they are their main enemies, certainly their most dangerous enemies. Beijing does not want a typically Cambodian four-party solution which would include Heng Samrin. Cambodia is no longer in the Cambodians' hands. The conflict is out of our control. Unfortunately, for the time being, war is the only outlook."

KHIEU SAMPHAN DISCUSSES SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

LD211458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1352 GMT 21 Feb 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bangkok, February 21 (TANJUG) -- In an exclusive interview to TANJUG, the vice president of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan described the present situation in Kampuchea by saying "the withdrawal of the combatants of the People's Army of Democratic Kampuchea in the face of the far more powerful Vietnamese forces from the border area around the Malai mountain will have no effect whatsoever on the further course of the liberation war, which is being waged at present on a far more important front -- in the interior of the country, around the Great Lake." He went on to say that "while Hanoi has put everything on the card of military operations and the creating of a defensive belt along the frontier with Thailand, our units are active along the communication lines and in the administrative centres within Kampuchea." According to Khieu Samphan, at the moment there are some 20,000 combatants of the People's Liberation Army in the provinces around the Great Lake, completely unaffected by the events in the border areas.

"The greatest Vietnamese problem is how to prevent the activities of these units and cut their supply lines. And they will not succeed in this", Samphan said. "The units of the People's Army do not have to worry about the situation along the border, for they are operatively independent and have sufficient ammunition and food for a number of months."

Khieu Samphan also stated that President Norodom Sihanouk, the premier of the coalition government Son Sann and he himself agree that the front around the Great Lake is decisive for the Khmer liberation struggle. They therefore agreed at a recent meeting to maintain this front at all costs and to strengthen the forces in the central provinces of Kampuchea.

Refuting claims that in the last three months some 5,000 resistance fighters have been put out of action, Khieu Samphan said they they had lost only 20 combatants at the Malai mountain.

"Due to their mobility and partisan warfare tactics, our units simply do not give the Vietnamese the chance to inflict blows", he noted, expressing the conviction that during the months to come and after the advent of the monsoon the liberation forces will, as before, succeed in regaining the strongholds from which they have withdrawn. Explaining the tactics of the liberation forces, Samphan said they they primarily attack the supply lines of the occupation troops and the administrative centres, which the Vietnamese cannot defend effectively. He considers that the struggle for these strategic goals will be decisive for the fate of the war in Kampuchea.

VODK COMMENTS ON ASEAN MINISTERS STATEMENT

BK151457 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK Would Like To Highly Evaluate the Joint Statement of ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Bangkok Which Firmly Supports the Just Struggle of the Cambodian People and the CGDK Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors, Expansionists, Swallowers of Territory, and Race Exterminators"]

[Text] The six ASEAN foreign ministers held a special meeting in Bangkok on 14 February [as heard] to examine and discuss the situation of the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. After 1 day of discussion, the six ministers issued a joint statement appealing to the international community to increase its support in the political and military fields for the Cambodian people's struggle for the liberation of their nation and fatherland from the Hanoi Vietnamese aggression and annexation.

The statement condemns the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors for their continued military offensive along the Cambodian-Thai border, which has resulted in renewed hardship and suffering for tens of thousands of Cambodian refugees. It also condemns the numerous incursions that have been made by the Hanoi Vietnamese into Thailand in blatant violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It denounces the Hanoi Vietnamese for their continued pursuit of a military solution for the Cambodian problem which is completely contrary to their call for a negotiated solution. Concurrently, the ASEAN foreign ministers highly praised the Cambodian resistance forces who display high morale despite having to withstand yet another massive Vietnamese military onslaught. They reiterated ASEAN's strong support for the CGDK and appealed to Vietnam to hold a direct dialogue with the CGDK for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to highly praise the correct and just stand of the ASEAN countries which have continued to firmly oppose the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggression in Cambodia and to strongly support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, and race exterminators. This stand completely conforms with the principle of international law and the UN Charter.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK consider this ASEAN statement as noble and strong assistance, support, and encouragement to the Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK who have struggled on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory, and race exterminators.

In the past over 6 years, the ASEAN countries have adhered to a principled stand, categorically opposed the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggression in Cambodia, and asked Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny with no outside interference. Furthermore, they have firmly and strongly supported the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This correct and just ASEAN stand has been respected, praised, assisted, and supported by the peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples throughout the world. The just struggle of the Cambodian people under the leadership of the CGDK has developed well on the military and diplomatic battlefields due to the strong assistance and support from the overwhelming number of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, particularly the ASEAN countries. On the battlefield, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has waged a more vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors around the Tonle Sap Lake and in western Cambodia. Moreover, it fought the enemy deep inside the country and widened the battlefield in enemy-controlled areas. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have encountered many more difficulties.

It is in such a defeated and deadlocked situation that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to mass and deploy their troops, tanks, and cannons and launched a foolish, savage, and cruel offensive against Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border. Moreover, they violated the Thai border region many times. They have launched this offensive to serve their tricky maneuvers in the international arena. Concurrently, they have attempted to divide the CGDK, split ASEAN, threaten ASEAN to stop supporting the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, and ask ASEAN to accept their proposition to solve the Cambodian problem in compliance with their conditions. By this, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have attempted to make the international community accept the results of their aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

In this circumstance, the ASEAN joint statement appealing to the international community to increase its assistance to and support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and reiterating its firm support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors is another strong blow to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal maneuvers. This joint statement shows that ASEAN countries are more united on the Cambodian question against the aggression and expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the region. They are determined to defend peace and stability in the region. They will not allow the Hanoi Vietnamese to rule the roost in this region as they wish. Therefore, Vietnam's maneuver to divide the CGDK and to split ASEAN in order to weaken the international forces assisting and supporting the struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK is shamefully defeated once again. This is also a common victory of peace- and justice-forces the world over.

The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the CGDK are determined to successfully smash the second phase of the Vietnamese enemy's offensive in this dry season and to fight the aggressors more vigorously until the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally and totally withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny with no outside interference in accordance with UN resolutions.

The Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK are confident that as long as ASEAN and the international community continue to stand firmly on the principle of international law, the UN Charter, as well as UN resolutions and pursue their assistance to and support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors as stubborn as they are, will definitely be forced to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia in compliance with the six UN resolutions.

AIR FORCE CLAIMS SRV MIG-23 LANDS IN CAMBODIA

SK220204 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] A Soviet-made MIG-23 fighter-bomber late last year landed at the Pochentong airport in Phnum Penh in what appeared to be a prelude to introduction of the sophisticated combat jets into Kampuchea and Vietnam, a spokesman of the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) said yesterday.

AVM [Air Vice Marshal] Prasoet Sachukon said that the landing, detected on the RTAF radar, came after the RTAF had received an intelligence report that the airport had been renovated to allow MIG-23's to land there. "The landing, detected by both the U.S. and the Thai radar system late last year, could be a test of the newly-installed facilities at the airport," he said. He added that it could also be part of an air exercise conducted by the Vietnamese Air Force.

Earlier, the RTAF had predicted that MIG-23's would be stationed in Vietnam and Kampuchea in three years, he said. "This is why we plan to purchase a squadron of U.S.-made F-16A's to cope with the Soviet-built jetfighters in Indochina," he said. He asked opponents to the plan to understand the necessity to purchase the sophisticated jetfighters, which could serve as a deterrent factor.

"We have allocated a budget from our own coffers. We have not requested for an extra budget from the government but cut back expenses in other areas of modernizing our Air Force," he said. AVM Prasoet also said that MIG-23's had been deployed at an airbase in Vietnam while only MIG-21's had been stationed in Laos. The MIG-21's deployed in Laos total 14 and are based at the Vientiane airbase, according to the RTAF spokesman. He also cited an intelligence report as saying that the Battambang airport was under renovation and its runway extended to allow MIG-23's to land there. The RTAF radar station also detected an unidentified transport aircraft flying towards the eastern border of Thailand at 9.35 am on Jan 27, he said. But the aircraft altered its course after the RTAF sent two F-5E aircraft to intercept the alien airplane, he said.

PRASONG DISCUSSES SRV-CAMBODIAN FIGHTING

SK220258 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb pp 1, 2

[By Somphong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Khmer resistance forces, which are fighting off the fiercest-ever Vietnamese dry-season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border, will "deliver a heavy blow" on the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime by stepping up their inland activities in the upcoming monsoon season, a top national security official said yesterday.

"They will then face real trouble," National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri said of the Vietnamese during an interview with THE NATION. He also quoted Vietnamese defectors and captives as testifying that Vietnamese forces in the onslaught against Khmer resistance camps along the border have taken a heavy toll while the Khmer resistance forces sustained "minimal casualties".

The resistance forces were well-prepared for the Vietnamese military campaign, sending many guerrillas from their border bases into the interior and storing logistic and food supplies actively last rainy season, he said.

The resistance guerrillas kicked off a series of counterattacks on the Vietnamese inland last month, forcing the Vietnamese to use sophisticated MI-24 helicopter gunships and Antonov-26, modified to carry out pallet bombing, to repress the resistance activities on the outskirts of Phnom Penh and in an area close to Battambang, northwest of Tonle Sap, he said.

Sqn Ldr Prasong said the incidents took place about three weeks ago, during which Khmer resistance guerrillas also overran and set fire to a Vietnamese battalion command in Siem Reap. He also confirmed a report by the Khmer Rouge which claimed that their guerrillas recently attacked and damaged a Battambang airfield. Informed diplomatic sources told THE NATION the Khmer Rouge claim was verified by a photo taken by a U.S. satellite.

He said the fall of Phum Thmei-Phnom Malai base, which he described as only a "frontline outpost" of the Khmer Rouge stronghold on the Cardamom mountain range had no effect on the resistance's inland operations. The Khmer Rouge stronghold remains intact, he said.

Sqn Ldr Prasong also disclosed that because of growing insecurity inland, a few international agencies approached him four months ago and requested that Thailand-based transport planes fly into Phnom Penh to take out their Phnom Penh-based officials in case of a crisis. But the NSC chief refused, saying that they must charter flights elsewhere because Thailand has no diplomatic ties with the pro-Hanoi regime.

"I told them that we will allow their planes to enter Thailand but they have to report the types of the aircraft and the times of their arrival in advance" he said.

The NSC chief said the fact that the Vietnamese mobilized up to seven divisions, or about 60,000 troops, for the fierce offensive showed that they had failed to wipe out the guerrillas over the past six years and were facing growing resistance.

"The 2nd Division moved from Laos and the 7th Division from Vietnam in December. The other two entered Kampuchea last month," he said. The need to bring in reinforcements partly arose from the high losses of Vietnamese troops, according to the NSC chief. Sqn Ldr Prasong quoted Vietnamese defectors and captives as telling him that because of the heavy casualties inflicted on the Vietnamese in the attacks on resistance bases, Vietnam had to use trucks to transport the bodies of the killed, which were also airlifted from the border areas into Phnom Penh.

TESTS IDENTIFY TOXIC CHEMICALS IN SRV ROCKETS

BK220225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The United States has shown interest in examining samples of deadly chemicals found in four Vietnamese rockets which were fired from Kampuchea, an Army spokesman said yesterday.

Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradityut said the 2.75-inch rockets, intended for the Khmer camps at Ta Lok (formerly Dong Ruk) and Prasat Tbeng (Sanlo Cha-ngan) opposite Ta Phraya District, overshot more than one kilometre into Thailand.

The rockets plunged into soft soil and failed to explode, enabling Army Scientific Department analysts to collect samples of the toxic chemicals they contained for tests.

Found in the rockets were phosgene, which is a choking agent, and hydrogen-cyanide gas, which attacks the blood.

Maj-Gen Narudon said there had been reports of the Vietnamese use of chemicals against the Khmer resistance and civilians as far back as December 1983, but Thai officials were unable to obtain samples for laboratory tests.

36 VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS DEFECT, GRANTED ENTRY

BK211000 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpts] One Thai soldier was killed and two others wounded when Vietnamese forces crossed the border and attacked a Thai outpost on a strategic hill in Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province yesterday.

Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday that the invading Vietnamese forces, supported by artillery fire, attacked the outpost at around 3 a.m. in an attempt to capture the strategic Hill 347 which overlooks Kampuchea.

Meanwhile an informed military source in Aranyaprathet said that 36 Vietnamese soldiers who earlier approached Thai border forces in Ban Non Do asking to defect and be resettled in third countries had been granted entry and disarmed. This is the largest single group of Vietnamese soldiers to defect in six years.

SITTHI REASSURES SON SANN ON REFUGEE CAMPS

BK200315 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Khmer resistance leader Son Sann, claiming an intelligence report that the Vietnamese plan to go after Khmer refugees on Thai soil and herd them back into Kampuchea, recently asked that the refugees be moved deeper inside Thailand, an informed source told THE NATION yesterday. The source said the request was made on Tuesday during his meeting with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry.

Sitthi, however, reassured the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) that if the Vietnamese attacked the refugee camps which are situated close to the border, Thai troops would "retaliate."

The resistance movement has received intelligence information that the Vietnamese planned to cross the border and move the Khmer refugees to zones under their control to prevent the Khmer civilians from lending support to the resistance forces according to the sources.

Out of about 160,000 Khmer refugees who fled Vietnamese attacks on KPNLF-controlled camps along the border into Thai territory for temporary shelter, about 65,000 from Ritthisen were moved deeper to Bang Pu evacuation site in the compound of the Khao I-Dang refugee camp in Aranyaprathet. The others are housed at various evacuation sites on Thai soil close to the frontier.

The Vietnamese overran most of the KPNLF strongholds along the border, although KPNLF officials said that Nong Chan had never fallen to the Vietnamese while Ritthisen was still a contested area.

ARMY REPORTS ROAD BUILT TO DISPUTED VILLAGES

BK210850 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Laos has built a road linking one of its border towns to the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang in Uttaradit Province, according to a report from the Army Operations Centre.

Besides building the new road which links the villages to Muang Theung, the Laotians have also modified some military outposts in the villages and more Laotian troops and villagers have been resettled there, the report said.

During the past one month, Laotian troops have twice attacked Thai forces near the villages, injuring one Thai soldier.

In other border developments, more Laotian and Vietnamese troops as well as weaponry have been sent to a border area opposite Khong Chiam and Buntharik Districts of Ubon Ratchathani Province, the report said.

Vietnam had also reportedly moved two battalions from central Laos to Phnom Thong in Champassak opposite Chong Mek in Phibun Mangsahan District of Ubon Ratchathani.

Laotian troops were also reported to have opened fire six times into Bung Kan District in Nong Khai Province, Kwan Yai Sub-district in Mukdahan Province and Khong Chiam in Ubon Ratchathani. No casualties were reported on the Thai side.

In Loei Province, the report said that Laotian troops also fired once at an Army helicopter in Dan Sai district.

Thai authorities have arrested 667 Laotian refugees in various provinces along the Thai-Lao border during the past month, according to the report.

SOVIET MINISTER TO ARRIVE FOR TALKS WITH SITTHI

BK210213 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will represent his country during the opening ceremony of the 40th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific here next month, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Kapitsa is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok on March 19 for a two-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry. He will confer with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the Kampuchean problem and the role of the Soviet Union in the security of this region.

VNA REJECTS THAI 'FABRICATION' ON INCURSION

OW211513 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 21 Feb 85

["Thai Fabrication Rejected" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 21 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to categorically reject a slanderous charge, made by the Thai authorities on Feb. 20 and spread by Western sources, that "the Vietnamese Army has intentionally encroached upon Thailand's land and attacked its forces." Thailand's ill-intentioned fabrication is aimed at slinging mud at Vietnam and covering up its collusion with China in backing the genocidal Pol Pot clique in its sabotage activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

REPORT ON PRC MILITARY DEPLOYED AT BORDER

BK221042 Hanoi International Service in English 1010 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] China has stepped up artillery shelling and other armed provocations against Vietnam, committing more barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. From 11 to 16 February, Chinese troops fired thousands of artillery and mortar rounds on many districts of Lang Son Province, killing 14 Vietnamese civilians and wounding many others. Meanwhile, Chinese troops also fired thousands of artillery shells on various localities in Quang Ninh and Ha Tuyen Provinces. On 13 February alone, Chinese troops fired more than 3,500 shells on these areas, causing serious losses in lives and properties of the local people. Earlier, in January 1985, Chinese troops fired nearly 200,000 artillery and mortar shells and rockets on various localities in Vietnamese northern border provinces.

In the 4 days ending 18 January, Chinese troops from the heights which they illegally occupied from Vietnam since April 1984 opened more than 70,000 shells in support of their infantry attacks in an attempt to occupy some positions around Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Along with these criminal acts, China has developed another 400 aircraft close to the Sino-Vietnamese border. This brings to 1,000 the total number of aircraft deploying along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Moreover, China also deployed about 30 divisions to the region close to the Sino-Vietnamese border.

HU YAOBANG, LI XIANNIAN REMARKS ON 'THREAT' CITED

BK220708 Hanoi Democratic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 FEB 85

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" by Vu Dih Vinh]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, our people always wish to live in peace, independence, and freedom to build the country. We have, on many occasions, expressed our goodwill and desire to restore normal relations and friendship with the Chinese people. present, Vietnam's proposal that Vietnam and China refrain from conducting armed and other hostile activities and from opening fire on the common border on the occasion of the traditional new year of the Vietnamese and Chinese people is still effective; we will always scrupulously honor our proposal.

Today, however, the situation is becoming very tense along Vietnam's northern border. The reason for this remains the Chinese authorities' policy of hostility and expansion against Vietnam. The Beijing authorities have repeatedly threatened to conduct a war of aggression now as they did 6 years ago, when they sent troops to invade Vietnam.

Late last week, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry voiced a threat public opinion considers extremely strong, fierce, and specific, and that shows clearly that China is contemplating a number of military moves against the northern part of Vietnam. On Monday [18 February] the leader of the ruling party in Beijing and some high-ranking military officials of China conducted a survey of the Sino-Vietnamese border. At the border of Yunnan, Hu Yaobang said that China would not hesitate to implement the policy of eliminating Vietnam's so-called threat to China. On 20 February Chinese President Li Xiannian accused Vietnam and ordered the Chinese border defense soldiers in Yunnan and Guangxi to be ready and prepared to the maximum.

Analyzing these warlike statements, Western public opinion has made various predictions about China's so-called second lesson. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES reported on 19 February: Some units belonging to the Nanking Military Region are being dispatched to the border area and perhaps they have engaged in fighting. It is believed that China is preparing for a major attack. However, public opinion also holds that if China recklessly launches such an invasion, it will have to pay a very high price, many times higher than for the February 1979 lesson. These predictions nonetheless provide us with an additional basis for clearly recognizing the Beijing authorities' stubborn policy of hostility and for constantly heightening our vigilance to consolidate firmly the people's war posture and readily defeat all types of warfare on all scales and under all circumstances if the enemy is so reckless as to launch them.

In recent days, the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border has remained tense. Within a few days, on orders from the Chinese authorities, Chinese troops fired more than 30,000 artillery and mortar shells into dozens of areas in our northern border provinces. In particular, more than 20,000 rounds were slammed into Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province; and battalion and regiment-sized military units were mobilized to launch land-grabbing attacks on the Pa Nan area. However, hundreds of Chinese soldiers were annihilated there.

In Lang Son, Chinese artillery conducted almost daily shelling attacks last week. On 15 February, Chinese gunners fired 1,500 rounds into various villages of Trang Dinh District, and shelling was resumed early on the morning of 16 February with hundreds of rounds falling on the same area. The Chat Hamlet area in Dinh Lap District has, in the past few days, been subjected to continuous and intense shelling attacks by Chinese artillery. In Lang Son alone, Chinese shells killed 14 civilians and injured many others. Chinese troops also crossed the border at Marker Post No 14 to intrude into Trang Dinh District but were immediately driven back.

The increasing tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border is also due to China's military preparations close to the border. Located not far from the border, the forward command post of a great Chinese military region has been reinforced with many units of various combat and technical branches as well as many fire bases, trucks, and weapons. In a number of areas -- such as Phuoc Le village in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, stretching from Marker Post No 29 to No 41, the Chinese authorities have sent more troops to dig trenches and build fortifications near the border.

It is clear that the Chinese side has aggravated the tension at the Sino-Vietnamese border to a dangerous level. But the Chinese authorities have shamelessly defended their provocative artillery shellings and land-grabbing operations, claiming that Chinese border guards have had to fight back because they could no longer tolerate this situation and that they will launch more counterattacks.

Distorting facts, hurling slanderous charges, and making threats are Beijing's trade mark. More than ever before, in these days of February, when viewing the current situation, which is reminiscent of the brutal war of aggression waged by the Chinese authorities against Vietnam's six northern border provinces 6 years ago, public opinion cannot help but recognize that over the past 6 years China has been the aggressor that has waged war against Vietnam and that has been a threat to the peace and national independence of Vietnam and all Indochinese countries.

In its February 1985 issue, the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE publishes an article pointing out the true nature of the current Indochinese situation and of Sino-Vietnamese relations which concludes that China has colluded with the United States and the Thai ultrarightist forces in waging a war against Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries. After analyzing the root causes of the problem, the author writes: It was only after Pol Pot had launched military attacks into Vietnamese territory, killing thousands of civilians, that Hanoi decided to fight back. A 2-week offensive brought the Pol Pot regime to collapse and forced the remnants of Pol Pot's army to flee to Thailand. China then waged a war of aggression against Vietnam to teach it a lesson, according to the Chinese authorities, as befits their traditional policy. Following their defeat in February 1979, Beijing's policy has been described as seeking to bleed Vietnam white. Like Washington's, Beijing's policy has been the economic encirclement of Vietnam.

Thailand, a close ally of the United States, has continued to offer itself as a base for Pol Pot's forces, has allowed the latter to conscript youths from various refugee camps, and has handed over to the Pol Pot forces all the shipments of weapons and supplies provided by China. Therefore, the issue is Vietnam's undeniable right to defend its independence and its completely legitimate right to help Cambodia revive and to prevent the restoration of the disgusting genocidal regime of Pol Pot.

At the Cambodian-Thai border, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, supported by Vietnamese Army volunteers, have exercised their right to crack down on the reactionary Khmer army remnants, scoring numerous resounding victories during the first 3 months of this year's dry season. More specifically, they have recently destroyed two more important bases of the Pol Pot army remnants.

By smashing all the main strongholds of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries, the Army and people of the PRK have demonstrated the irresistible strength of the Cambodian revolution. However, like those of Vietnam and Laos, the Cambodian people have always shown their goodwill and their desire to remove the tension and instability in the region. To resolve the problem, it is fundamental that Beijing renounce its hostile policy against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and cease its material and morale support for the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES PRC FOR 'THREATENING PEACE'

OW211726 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "The Beijing Authorities Talk About Peace But Wield Weapons"]

[Text] In a recent inspection of the Yunnan border area, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, reiterated the views that China will not abandon the so-called policy to eliminate Vietnam's threat to the Chinese border and that China will safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Singing the same tune as Hu Yaobang, the Chinese propaganda mouthpieces have, in the past few days, contended with each other in fabricating rumors against Vietnam. Just who is hostile to whom and who is threatening peace in the Vietnam-China border area?

The Beijing authorities claimed that they wanted peace. If that is the case, then why have they arbitrarily rejected Vietnam's recent proposal that armed hostilities be stopped along the two countries' border areas during the 1985 Spring Festival so that the border inhabitants of the two countries could celebrate the Spring Festival peacefully and happily? And why have they consistently taken a negative attitude toward all of the sincere proposals of Vietnam that problems concerning bilateral relations be settled through peaceful negotiations?

Facts have shown that the Beijing authorities' words have never been matched by their deeds. Actual experiences have proved that whenever the Beijing authorities are loudly vilifying Vietnam, they are also intensifying their commission of new crimes against the Vietnamese people. Hu Yaobang also dished out similar arguments, which confused truth and falsehood, during his trip to the Guangxi border areas last year.

Then, throughout 1984, and particularly since April, the Chinese authorities, while carrying out all types of destructive warfare inside of Vietnam, intensified their nibbling war against Vietnam's border areas in an effort to weaken Vietnam gradually and sabotage and subvert Vietnam's political system. The case of Chinese spies, who were tried publicly in Ho Chi Minh City at the end of last year, was evidence of the Chinese authorities' criminal schemes just mentioned.

Since early this year, the Chinese authorities have continued to push their antagonistic policy against Vietnam. While carrying out propaganda war to sling mud at Vietnam, they have also committed increasingly serious crimes against Vietnam's northern territory. They have deployed an additional 400 planes to various airfields along the Sino-Vietnamese border, thus increasing the number of planes of all descriptions in the border areas to more than 1,000. Moreover, they have also mobilized the forces of nearly 30 divisions, including infantrymen, engineers, and technicians, to the Sino-Vietnamese border areas.

Thus, the strength of the Chinese Armed Forces that have been amassed along the border area is comparable to that during the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. The Chinese side has also fired some 10,000 rounds of shells and rockets into Vietnam and sent troops to invade and repeatedly nibble at Vi Xuyen District in Ha Tuyen, and other areas.

It is apparent that the Beijing authorities are the chief culprits in sabotaging the situation of peace and stability in the Vietnam-China border area as well as in Southeast Asia, and they are the source of tension.

The journal (DONG YA) reaffirmed in its February 1985 issue that China is the aggressor waging war against Vietnam. Facts show that the Beijing authorities have never changed any of their antagonistic policies against Vietnam; instead, they have become even more vicious and have continued to act counter to the Chinese people's aspirations. They should have drawn a lesson from their tragic defeat in their war of aggression against Vietnam 6 years ago, as well as from their defeats in the current nibbling war and other destructive wars against Vietnam.

NHAN DAN CARRIES USSR'S KAPITSA ARTICLE

BK190240 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister M.X. Kapitsa: "Unshakable Fraternity, Comprehensive Cooperation"]

[Text] The long history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations has more than a few memorable, wonderful days, of which the date 30 January 1950 -- the day when diplomatic ties were established between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [DRV] -- is of special import.

Thirty-five years ago, during the months and years of the arduous war of resistance waged by the Vietnamese people against the French colonialists, the Soviet Union was one of the first nations to respond to the DRV president's appeal to all countries to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam. The establishment of official diplomatic ties between our two countries ushered in a new stage in the longstanding fraternal relations between the Soviet and Vietnamese working peoples.

The friendship and cooperation between our two countries, two parties, and two peoples are illuminated by the thoughts of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of V.I. Lenin. The source of our friendship was Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an eminent international militant, a great son of Vietnam, and the first president of the DRV.

More than 60 years ago, when speaking of the struggle of the working people of the colonial and dependent countries, Comrade Ho Chi Minh clearly pointed out that the nascent Soviet state was a loyal friend who had given these people moral support and material assistance. At that time, Comrade Ho Chi Minh wrote: "...Although it is having to face difficulties at home and abroad, revolutionary Russia has not hesitated for a moment to give assistance to these people, whom it has awakened by its victorious revolution."

The Soviets' internationalism has been reflected in the entire course of the Vietnamese's arduous struggle under the Communist Party's leadership against the yoke of colonialism, for national freedom and independence. During the somber months and years of their clandestine activity and of the colonialists' white terror, the Vietnamese revolutionary militants derived strength from the examples set by the Russian proletarians, the people who had successfully carried out the first socialist revolution in the world. The heroism of the victors in the Stalingrad battle and in the Kursk campaign inspired the first Vietnamese guerrilla fighters, who took up arms against the aggressors occupying their country. The smashing of Japan's Guangdong army by the Soviet Armed Forces had created favorable conditions for the victory of the August 1945 revolution in Vietnam -- the first revolution of national liberation in Asia, carried out under the leadership of a communist party. President Ho Chi Minh once said: "Our people clearly realize that the Vietnamese revolution is deeply grateful to the glorious October revolution and to the great Soviet Union."

The recognition of free Vietnam by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries encouraged the patriotic Vietnamese combatants to further step up their struggle for freedom and independence, strengthened the DRV's international prestige, and paved the way for the establishment of cooperation, on an equal basis, between Vietnam and many other countries in the world. On these days in 1950, the paper CUU QUOC [NATIONAL SALVATION] wrote: "All Vietnamese people are extremely enthusiastic at the fact that the Soviet Union has established diplomatic relations with the DRV on the basis of equality and respect for each other's national sovereignty."

"The Soviet Union is the first progressive nation that has built a genuine democratic system and is the most powerful defender of world peace. The recognition of our country by the Soviet Union constitutes strong support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the French imperialist aggressors."

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the first socialist country in the world and the first agroindustrial state in Southeast Asia ushered in a new stage of cooperation for our two nations and made it possible for that cooperation to expand increasingly and include more domains. A first, important manifestation of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the international arena was the participation of delegations from the two countries in the Geneva conference on Indochina in 1954.

In their message to President Ho Chi Minh on the occasion of the signing of the Geneva agreement on Vietnam, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers pointed out that the Geneva conference had marked the acknowledgement of the struggle -- full of sacrifice -- of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence. In that message, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers also wished the Vietnamese people a speedy restoration of their country and many great successes in the development of their economy and culture in a peaceful situation in the northern part of Vietnam.

Following the success of the Vietnamese people in the resistance against the French aggressors and in the liberation of the northern part of Vietnam, new moving forces were added to the cooperation between our two countries. Those in military uniforms at that time faced new, no less complex tasks than during wartime: restoring and developing the economy; acquiring knowledge and culture; and struggling for their national unification and against the schemes of the international reactionaries, especially the U.S. imperialists, who intended to divide Vietnam forever and turn the southern part of this country into their springboard in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union had always stood by Vietnam's side when this country was carrying out these extremely complex tasks. The expansion of Vietnam's cooperation with the Soviet Union was discussed during visits to the Soviet Union by President Ho Chi Minh in the years 1955-57. During these visits, many important agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnamese were signed by our two governments.

Vietnam's foreign economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries testify eloquently to a new type of international relations established on the basis of perfect equality, support, and assistance under the spirit of fraternal friendship. By 1965, the last year of Vietnam's First 5-Year Plan, more than 90 of a total of 146 enterprises and projects in the northern part of Vietnam were renovated or built with Soviet assistance in accordance with various agreements. These are major enterprises such as the Uong Bi thermoelectric power plant, the Thac Ba hydroelectric power plant, the Tinh Tuc tin mine, the Lao Cai apatite mine, the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, and various coal mines in Hon Gai and Cam Pha.

One of the most important guidelines of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in those years was the coordination of foreign relations activities between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the international arena, including settlement of the Vietnam issue. The Vietnamese people support the Soviet Union's efforts, which are aimed at consolidating the unanimity and strength of the socialist system on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and supporting the movement for national liberation. They also highly appreciate the policies adopted by the Soviet Union to ensure and apply the principles of peaceful coexistence as the basis for relationships among various countries with different social systems.

While carrying out their strategy aimed at reunifying the country, the Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese people relied on the support and assistance and reunification. The Soviet Union's stand regarding this extremely important issue was that peace could be achieved in Indochina only after Vietnam was reunified on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of that country.

A new, important event in the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations in the 1960's was the establishment of ties between the Soviet Union and the patriotic forces in South Vietnam. All of the social organizations of the Soviet Union participated in the mass movement to constantly support the struggle of the South Vietnamese patriots, and representatives of the Soviet Union at international forums strongly supported the establishment of international movements for solidarity with the struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

The fraternal unity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples became even stronger as it was forged in the smoke and fire of the years when the U.S. imperialists -- the most ferocious imperialists of all -- began their undeclared war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, sent many divisions of troops armed to the teeth over to South Vietnam, and conducted massive piratical bombing attacks against the sovereign socialist north. "Hands off Vietnam!" -- this truly internationalistic slogan reverberated from all parts of the immense lands of the Soviet Union, urging the Soviet people to take strong actions in support of the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

During the years when the Vietnamese people were fighting against aggression by the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet Union and the DRV exchanged high-ranking delegation visits. During these visits, a series of agreements were signed between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the DRV on Soviet aid to Vietnam.

The fraternal assistance given by the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community made it possible to, within a very short period of time, consolidate the VPA and establish new armed branches and services, such as the antiaircraft missile corps and the air force, equipped with modern technology, which played a decisive role in countering the piratical air attacks on North Vietnam. Soviet military specialists greatly assisted the combatants defending the airspace of the DRV in the installation and operation of military equipment.

The clearcut and consistent stand taken by the Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union in support of the Vietnamese People's struggle was affirmed at the CPSU's 23d Congress. The congress statement on the issue of Vietnam became a program of practical actions by the Soviet Union. The goods needed by the Vietnamese people for countering aggression were sent from the Soviet Union to Vietnam in ever greater quantity.

The Soviet Union joined Vietnam in launching a vigorous diplomatic struggle in the international arena for the purpose of ending aggression against Vietnam and putting out the cauldron of war in Indochina. The stand taken by the Soviet Union during the most intense period of struggle at the Paris talks in late 1972 and early 1973 was of principled significance. During this tense period, the voice of the Soviet Union -- once again declaring its resolute support for Vietnam, especially for the legitimate demands raised by Vietnam at the Paris conference table -- reverberated throughout the world.

Following the signing of the Paris agreement, while the Vietnamese people were accelerating socialist construction in the north and carrying out a struggle to complete the people's national and democratic revolution in the south, the Soviet Union would always stand by Vietnam's side, continued to give Vietnam their support and comprehensive assistance.

The leading comrades of the Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union warmly congratulated the heroic Vietnamese people over the liberation of South Vietnam -- a magnificent victory recorded in the struggle against U.S. imperialism for national liberation and a bright future for their own country. On the occasion of this momentous event, the message of greetings stressed that the Soviet Union, loyal to the principles of international solidarity, would continue to support the Vietnamese people.

The fundamental principles of cooperation between our two countries in the new situation were discussed during the October 1975 official visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade Le Duan. The two sides reached a complete identity of views on all issues concerning the consolidation of friendship and solidarity between the parties, states, and peoples of our two countries.

The Soviet Union heartily welcomed the decision of unified Vietnam's National Assembly to reunify Vietnam and declare the founding of the SRV. Referring to this historic event, the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the fourth congress of the Vietnamese Communists held in December 1976 said: "The thousand-year-old wish of the people and the teachings of Comrade Ho Chi Minh -- the first Vietnamese Communist and an eminent revolutionary -- have been realized."

The signing of the USSR-SRV treaty of friendship and cooperation on 3 November 1978 was a great event in the political life of our two peoples. This treaty was, as a matter of rule, the result of the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations -- the relations that had been tested by time and forged in the flames of war as well as in peaceful labor.

The treaty stressed in its first chapter: "In accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism, the two signatories to the treaty shall continue to consolidate their relations of unshakable friendship and solidarity and shall assist each other in the spirit of fraternity. The two sides shall unceasingly develop political relations and cooperation in all fields and strive to support each other on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality, and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs."

The treaty not only summed up the previous stage of cooperation between our two countries but also created conditions for raising this cooperation to a higher level and giving it a new quality. The months and years that have elapsed since the signing of that document -- one that has the characteristic of laying the foundation for Soviet-Vietnamese relations -- have totally testified to its effectiveness and vitality. This treaty has steadily served the creative labor of the peoples of our two fraternal countries and the interests of the cause of building socialism and communism in Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The USSR-SRV treaty is a vivid manifestation of the comradeship and solidarity closely binding the countries of the socialist community. This comradeship and solidarity greatly contributes to consolidating the unity of the socialist countries, strengthening the position of world socialism, and serving as a firm instrument for the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and Asia in general and for the struggle for the security of nations and against the warlike imperialist and hegemonist forces in order to establish a just and equitable international relationship.

The frequent meetings between high-ranking party and state leaders of our two countries have served to vigorously develop Soviet-Vietnamese relations. The meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrades Le Luan and Pham Van Dong on 11 June 1984 in Moscow was of extremely great significance toward the promotion of bilateral relations. At this meeting, the two sides affirmed the common determination of the two parties and countries to strengthen cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Soviet side stressed that "international solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are building socialism and comprehensive support for fraternal Vietnam, constitutes the consistent line of the CPSU and the Soviet state." This solidarity is now being manifested in varied forms -- from cooperation in the exploitation of natural resources to the conquest of outer space.

The long-range program for developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation signed during the official friendship visit to the SRV in 1983 by a Soviet party and state delegation led by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, has contributed to the continuous, unceasing development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

The official friendship visit to Vietnam by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and the official visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the SRV, were major events in the relations between our two countries. The talks clearly showed that Soviet-Vietnamese relations have developed on an increasingly large scale, ever more intensively, and under new forms; and they are steadily supporting implementation of socialist and communist construction tasks set forth by the CPSU's 26th Congress and the CPV's Fifth Congress and are serving as an important factor for peace in Southeast Asia and Asia in general.

With the current complex and dangerous world situation brought about by the warlike forces in the United States and international reaction, the close coordination of actions between our two countries in the international arena is of special importance. Our two parties and countries are in the same rank and coordinate our actions with other fraternal countries in international affairs. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have accumulated rich practical experience in cooperation in the field of foreign politics. This cooperation involves regular exchanges of political views at different levels on pressing international issues, exchanges of information, and the formulation and implementation of coordinated political line in the international arena.

The talks between Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the SRV, in October 1984 once again reflected the common stand of our two countries toward all the issues concerning the current world situation under discussion. Assessing the results of the talks, Comrade A.A. Gromyko affirmed that "they clearly reflected the high level of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the effectiveness of the coordination of actions between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in international affairs."

While the imperialist and hegemonist forces are continuing to cause tension in many regions of Asia, including Southeast Asia, our two countries, together with other fraternal socialist countries, unswervingly persist in the policy of turning Asia into a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation.

The Soviet Union fully supports the SRV's constructive, peace-loving policy in Southeast Asia and highly values the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at establishing good neighborly relations with the ASEAN nations. The decisions adopted by the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in January 1985 in Ho Chi Minh City were yet another indication of the good-willed stand of these countries.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "The Soviet Union fully supports the proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at resolving the situation in Southeast Asia. The transformation of this region into a zone of peace, stability, and good neighborliness may be of great significance toward the effort to purify the political atmosphere of our planet." The Soviet Union welcomes the continued consolidation of friendship, fraternal solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation among the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK, and the policy aimed at constantly developing the firm alliance among the three Indochinese countries. The firm unity and solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia constitute a major factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world in general.

Our two countries have, on many occasions, expressed readiness to normalize relations on the state level with China on the basis of absolute adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence, complete equality, and full respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity; and it is of special importance to stress that this must not be detrimental to other countries. Our two countries sincerely wish to restore normal relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam and China and, at the same time, protest against the imposition of prerequisites for the restoration of such relations. Our two countries cannot accept the view that we must "pay a price" for normalizing relations with China by downgrading our relations with faithful friends.

Economic-trade relations constitute a very important integral part of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the present stage. Technological assistance given by the Soviet Union to the SRV is increasing at a very fast rate. The volume of economic aid given by the Soviet Union to the SRV under the current 5-year plan increases by almost 350 percent over the 1975-80 period. At present, with Soviet assistance, Vietnam is building and transforming 23 major projects and carrying out designing and survey work on more than 50 others. In the past 2 years, the volume of goods exchanged between our two countries has increased by 71 percent.

Since 1984, major projects of great significance to the consolidation and development of the SRV's economic potentials have been commissioned. Construction of the Bim Son cement plant with an annual capacity of 1.2 million metric tons has been completed; the second group of turbines of the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant has been put into operation; and construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia, is being vigorously accelerated. The largest project of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation at present is the joint "Vietnam-USSR" enterprise aimed at prospecting for and exploiting petroleum and natural gas on the SRV's southern continental shelf.

The scope of our cooperation in training cadres for the SRV national economy has developed ceaselessly. In the summer of 1951, the first group of 21 Vietnamese students arrived in the Soviet Union for study. Today, some 30 years later, nearly 5,000 Vietnamese students are attending classes at 150 colleges in 33 Soviet cities.

These colleges have trained more than 15,000 Vietnamese specialists, many of whom are currently in charge of various ministries and production units or have become well-known scientific and cultural workers of the SRV. The Soviet people take pride in the fact that, over the past 30 years or more, they have helped to train more than 70,000 high- and middle-level specialists for the Vietnamese economy.

The USSR and the SRV have signed more than 300 different treaties and agreements concerning many areas of cooperation. This cooperation has encompassed the economic, scientific, and technical fields and has included relations among various administrative and state agencies and social organizations as well as contacts in the fields of science, culture, education, arts and letters, press, radio and television broadcasting, public health, environmental protection, tourism, physical education, and sports. We have exchanged the knowledge and experience that we have accumulated in the building of socialism and communism and have coordinated our efforts aimed at ceaselessly raising the standard of living of the people of our two countries.

The Soviet-Vietnamese joint space flight was a symbol of the constantly developing fraternal friendship and coordination of action between our two countries on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Cosmonauts V. Gorbatko and Pham Tuan gloriously accomplished their mission, unfurling the banner of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship above our planet.

This year is a special year in the history of our two fraternal countries as well as in the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. In 1985 the people of the Soviet Union and Vietnam will grandly celebrate a number of memorable dates in the history of our two countries, namely the 55th founding anniversary of the CPV, the 10th anniversary of the liberation of southern Vietnam, the 115th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, the 95th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday, the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, and the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence of Vietnam. This is the year in which preparations are actively made for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress. Certainly, the people of our two fraternal countries will celebrate these memorable events with new labor achievements on the road to building socialism and communism.

The past 35 years of Soviet-Vietnamese diplomatic relations witnessed many important events in the lives of our two countries, which are steadily advancing within the unified rank of the fraternal socialist nations on the road to building socialism and communism. The Soviet people are convinced that the fraternal alliance between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which has over the past 35 years steadfastly served the cause of consolidating peace and socialism, will continue to be constantly strengthened and developed in the interests of our two peoples.

PRESIDENT TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES LIBYAN DIPLOMAT

OW150749 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 15 -- State Council President Truong Chinh received here yesterday 'Abd al-Salim al-Arabi Munir, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese president had a cordial conversation with the Libyan diplomat. Also present at the reception was Le Trang, deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

VO NGUYEN GIAP BEGINS TOUR OF 4 COUNTRIES

Visits Algeria

OW191724 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 19 -- Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap paid an official friendship visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic from Feb. 6-13. During his stay Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap was cordially received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party [ANLFP].

He conveyed to President Chadli Bendjedid the warm greetings from General-Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Le Duan and a letter from President of the Vietnamese State Council Truong Chinh. He warmly welcomed the Algerian people's major achievements over the past 20 years and affirmed the militant solidarity and support of the Vietnamese and government of the Algerian people's national construction and defence.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese people and to General-Secretary Le Duan and President Truong Chinh. He highly praised the long-standing militant solidarity and friendly cooperation between Algeria and Vietnam and stressed: "Algeria shall do all it can to support and assist Vietnam".

Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap also had cordial conversations with Rabah Bitat, Political Bureau member of the ANLFP and chairman of the National Assembly; A.T. Ibrahim, Political Bureau member of the ANLFP and foreign minister; Merbah Kasdi, alternate member of the ANLFP Political Bureau and minister of agriculture. He also met with the ministers of heavy industry, light industry, energy petro industry, ex-servicemen, public health, finance, and education and scientific research, and with the general staff of the Algerian People's Army.

Vo Nguyen Giap called on the standing Secretariat of the ANLFP. At these meetings, both sides were identical of views on measures aimed at strengthening and further developing the militant solidarity and enhancing the efficiency of the multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries. Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap laid a wreath at the monument to fallen combatants, visited the museum of revolution, toured a number of localities and production establishments, and met with Vietnamese experts working in Algeria.

Returns 20 Feb

OW210847 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb, 20 -- Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap returned here today concluding its visits to Libya, Algeria, the Soviet Union and Hungary.

He was met at the government's guest house by Tran Phuong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dao Trong Truyen, minister, general secretary of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture; Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice foreign minister; Luong Ngoc Toan, vice minister of education; and Nguyen Van Huong, deputy head of the office of the council of ministers.

Also present on the occasion were Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, Hungarian Ambassador Bela Benyei, Orma A.Ab. Karifi, representative of the Libyan People's Office in Hanoi and Algerian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Belmokhtar Mourad.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING NEPALESE ENVOY

BK190057 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 18 -- Nepalese Ambassador to Vietnam Khadga Jit Baral today paid separate farewell visits to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two Vietnamese leaders had cordial talks with the departing Nepalese ambassador.

LE DUC THO PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS PARIS

OW161616 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 16 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left Paris for home this morning after attending the 25th congress of the French Communist Party.

It was seen off at the airport by Pierre Blottin, Political Bureau member of the F.C.P. Central Committee; Ha Van Lau, Vietnamese ambassador; Thongsay Bodhisane, Lao ambassador; Charles Fourniau, secretary-general of the France-Vietnam Association; and representative of the Vietnamese residents' union to France.

SEMINAR WITH INDONESIA OPENS; RELATIONS DISCUSSED

OW210749 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 21 -- The second Vietnam-Indonesia seminar was opened at the conference hall of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Indonesia, on the morning of Feb. 18, 1985. The Vietnamese delegation to the seminar is led by Pham Binh, director of the Vietnam Institute for International Relations (IIR), and includes academicians, professors, socialists, economists, military and international relations researchers, and journalists. Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong also takes part in the seminar.

The Indonesian delegation is led by Harry Tjan Silalshi, vice chairman of the CSIS, and includes Soebiyakto, director of the Defence Institute; Fuad Hassan, general director of the center for politics research and making under the Foreign Ministry; ex-Foreign Minister Roeslan Abdulgani; ex-Minister of Finance Panglaykim, and many senior officers, specialists of research centres, professors, M.P.'s, and journalists.

At the opening session, after the speeches delivered by Lieutenant General Soedjono Hoemardani, honorary chairman of the CSIS, and Pham Binh, director of the IIR, the participants discussed the international political situation. In the afternoon, they exchanged views on the current economic development in the world, especially in Southeast Asia.

On Feb. 19, they dealt with the political situation in Southeast Asia, and solutions to peace and stability in the region. The same day, the Vietnamese delegation was cordially received by General B. Murdani, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces. On Feb 20, the bilateral relations between Vietnam and Indonesia were the main topic of the discussion.

AUSTRALIASENATOR CHIPP CALLS FOR ANTINUCLEAR SHIP BILL

HK220428 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Australian Democrat leader Senator Don Chipp today called on government members who recently supported New Zealand's ban on nuclear ships to support his private member's bill to have Australia impose a similar ban. Senator Chipp said the bill would prohibit nuclear-powered ships from Australian waters and prohibit ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons from passing through Australian waters and airspace. Senator Chipp will seek to bring up the bill in Canberra for debate and a vote on Monday.

PEACOCK ATTACKS HAWKE ON MISSILE TEST ISSUE

BK220737 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] The federal opposition has moved a censure motion against the government over its handling of the MX missile test issue. The leader of the opposition, Mr Peacock, told Parliament Australia's decision not to help America in the missile test in the Southwest Pacific had undermined the ANZUS treaty and Australia's relationship with the United States.

Mr Peacock said the government's reversal over the issue had humiliated Australia and damaged its credibility as a reliable ally. He said Mr Hawke had caved in to the left wing of the Labor Party, abandoning a firm commitment to the United States. Mr Peacock also accused Mr Hawke of lying during last year's election campaign when he said that no permission had been given for missile tests in Australian territorial waters.

Mr Hawke denied this. He said he changed his mind about the missile test not because of the left wing of the party, but because of widespread concern. He said the people of Australia did not want a bigoted and dogmatic prime minister but one who was prepared to listen to the voice of the people and change decisions when necessary. He said the government's commitment to ANZUS and the United States was firm. The debate was gagged and the censure motion was defeated along party lines.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE CAN EXPECT 'HOSTILE' THATCHER RECEPTION

HK220022 Wellington Overseas Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, David Lange, can expect a hostile reception for his antinuclear policies when he meets the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London on Monday week. Mrs Thatcher today told journalists that she is disappointed in the Lange government's policy banning American warships, and will be very disappointed if it means British Navy ships are also locked out of New Zealand ports. She said she has no intention of revealing whether Royal Navy ships are carrying nuclear arms, and the New Zealand Government must accept it won't be told if it asks.

Mrs Thatcher said Mr Lange is well aware of her views, and she is sure the people of both countries will also be very disappointed if British Navy vessels cannot visit New Zealand ports.

Says Ship Ban Applies to UK

HK221022 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington Feb 22 (AFP) -- New Zealand will ban from its ports any British warship carrying or suspected of carrying nuclear weapons, Prime Minister David Lange said here today. He said that New Zealand's ban on visits by U.S. warships that might have nuclear weapons, which has caused a row in the ANZUS defence alliance, also applied to the Royal Navy.

British Premier Margaret Thatcher said in Washington yesterday that she was disappointed at Wellington's port ban on U.S. ships, and that Britain like the United States would not disclose which of its ships were nuclear armed.

Mr Lange told Parliament that New Zealand would make its own assessment of the arms carried by a British ship, as Britain would not supply the information. He is to meet Mrs. Thatcher in London on March 2. Britain had not asked for any of its warships to visit a New Zealand port, he added.

"I shall be very disappointed if Royal Navy ships cannot visit New Zealand," Mrs. Thatcher said yesterday.

Upset by New Zealand's stance, the United States this month pulled out of two military exercises planned by ANZUS, a military alliance linking Washington, Wellington and Canberra.

During the 1982 war between Britain and Argentina over ownership of the Falklands Islands, New Zealand provided a navy frigate for Indian Ocean patrol work, releasing a Royal Navy vessel for war duties. British submarines in the Falklands area relayed war messages to London through New Zealand defence communications systems. Mrs. Thatcher's government praised that assistance, given by the National Party government of Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon, which lost power to Mr. Lange's Labour Party last year. But sharp words over New Zealand's nuclear bans may be exchanged when Mr. Lange and Mrs. Thatcher meet next month, analysts said.

In a separate move today, Mr. Lange told the Soviet ambassador here that Moscow should not try to make propaganda out of the ANZUS dispute. Mr. Lange called in Ambassador Vladimir Bykov for a half-hour meeting and told him that reporting of the dispute by the official Soviet news agency, TASS, had been "unacceptable."

Mr. Lange is to fly to the United States Monday for talks with State Department officials and is expected to make a major speech there on New Zealand's nuclear ban policy, analysts said.

Mr. Lange also said today that New Zealand intended to carry on "pulling its weight" in ANZUS, which he said had always rested on conventional defence cooperation. He told a disarmament and security seminar here that though New Zealanders did not wish to be defended by nuclear weapons, they remained willing to participate in conventional defence cooperation. "The New Zealand Government holds that it is the relentlessly competitive element among the nuclear powers which has made the word deterrent a synonym for escalation," he said.

"We reject that element as the United Nations has rejected its. We ask the nuclear powers to reject it," he said.

He added that drafting work on a treaty to create a South Pacific nuclear-free zone was proceeding rapidly, and that leaders of South Pacific states would probably consider a complete text at a meeting in August. He said France had continued nuclear testing in the South Pacific against the wishes of the nations there.

LANGE WARNS SOVIET UNION ON ANTINUCLEAR ISSUE

HK220420 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr David Lange, has delivered a warning to the Soviet Union not to use New Zealand's antinuclear row with the United States as a propaganda weapon. Mr Lange says he told the Russian ambassador, Mr Bykov, today that the policy is not for endorsement or applause by the Soviet Union.

[Begin Lange recording] I pointed out to him that the reporting of New Zealand's position in TASS was not objective and not factual, and I was emphatic that we want to have a responsible, aggressive relationship with the Soviet Union. We have forged good and substantial business connections, but that ought not to be taken to presume that we will suffer our position to be used as some sort of whip to have a crack at the United States. That is not the basis of our policy. [end recording]

Mr Lange says that the gist was received diplomatically and will be relayed to Moscow.

LANGE ANNOUNCES DEFENSE EXERCISE WITH AUSTRALIA

BK210617 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpt] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has announced that his country's military forces will take part in a joint defense exercise late next month. He said planning for the exercise, called "Tasman Link," had started before the current row over New Zealand's ban on visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships. The ban brought cancellation of an ANZUS pact naval exercise planned for next month and involving forces of the three treaty partners -- Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Mr Lange pointed out the plans for the "Tasman Link" exercise had never involved the United States.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TORRES STRAIT TREATY WITH AUSTRALIA RATIFIED

BK151000 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] After 6 years of legal, economic, social, and political negotiations, Australia and Papua New Guinea have officially ratified the Torres Strait Treaty. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent Tikonio Peni says the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, and his Papua New Guinean counterpart, Mr Giheno, officially signed the ratification today. The treaty establishes the maritime boundary between Australia and Papua New Guinea, provides for equitable distribution of seabed resources, and sets down a legal framework to safeguard the life-styles and traditions of Torres Strait islanders. The treaty was originally signed in Sydney in 1978 and was described by Mr Hayden, after today's ratification, as an important milestone in the history of the relationship between Australia and Papua New Guinea.

MALAYSIARITHAUDDEEN PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIANS

BK210930 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Malaysia will continue to support the people of Kampuchea in their struggle against the Vietnamese occupation of their homeland. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen says Malaysia would provide moral support and pray that the people of Kampuchea would succeed in their struggle. He said the latest developments in Kampuchea should be given serious attention as what happened could have adverse effect on ASEAN countries as a whole.

Tengku Rithauddeen said negotiations will continue to be held to get Vietnam to cease its actions against the people of Kampuchea along the border with Thailand. Efforts have to be made to avoid the possibility of further bloodshed in Kampuchea and ensure a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN URGES U.S. TO GIVE ARMS AID TO KHMER

BK201135 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Feb 85 p 1

[By Tan Lian Choo]

[Text] The United States presently does not give military assistance to the non-communist Cambodian resistance but there are grounds for a policy change, Foreign Affairs Minister S. Dhanabalan noted yesterday.

"Everybody knows the U.S. is supporting the freedom-fighters in Afghanistan. They are also supporting freedom-fighters in other parts of the world.

"I think Cambodia is as good a cause as any. The principles are the same -- violation of national territory, occupation by foreign forces, nationals fighting for their country's independence. They should be supported.

"Whether the U.S. will change its policy, or when it will change it, is difficult to say," Mr Dhanabalan said.

He was speaking to reporters on his return from a visit to Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr Dhanabalan said these two Gulf states support ASEAN's position on the Cambodian problem.

Although he did not raise the question of military assistance by the Gulf states to the Cambodian resistance, Mr Dhanabalan was confident that they would give political support and humanitarian assistance when needed.

Mr Dhanabalan also urged closer co-operation between ASEAN and the Gulf Co-operation Council, which groups the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

AUTHORITIES BLAME FIRES ON URBAN TERRORISTS

Hk220039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Military authorities said yesterday [21 February] the rash of hotel fires in the country appeared to be the work of NPA [New People's Army] and communist urban terrorists. This was claimed by Metropolitan Constabulary Commander Brigadier General Victor Natividad in a meeting with officials of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines at the Manila Hotel. Gen Natividad said the subversive hand in the hotel fires is very clear in the pattern of the fires. He said the objective is to destabilize the country's economy and discredit the government and its security forces.

Acting Armed Forces chief of staff, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, also spoke in the same meeting. He said the government is upgrading firefighting capabilities, particularly in the areas of trade of commerce.

The meeting was called to discuss security measures and coordination between hotel security forces and the military against arsonists.

Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras was also present at the meeting. He warned that hotel fires are adversely affecting the country's tourism industry. He disclosed reports that international organizations scheduled to hold meetings in Manila are having second thoughts about holding their conferences here. Minister Aspiras said another hotel fire such as the one that hit the Regent of Manila will have a devastating effect on the tourism industry of the country.

STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST U.S. INVOLVEMENT

HK211146 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Manila, Feb 21 (AFP) -- Student demonstrators protesting alleged U.S. involvement in Philippines affairs today beat up a policeman here. The plainclothes officer was mauled after he ignored warnings to stop taking pictures of demonstrators outside the building housing the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) office, witnesses said.

The students had staged a two-hour rally in front of the nearby U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. involvement in Philippines affairs and mark "anti-imperialist day". Journalists intervened to end the attack on the plainclothes officer and the students later dispersed.

Estimated by police to total nearly 1,000, the students had hoisted red flags and streamers in front of riot police. "No to U.S. military aid," a large banner said. "Stop U.S. intervention in Philippines affairs," said another.

The last large student protest at the embassy was broken up by police but police Colonel Edgar Dula Torres said today that he ordered his men to "exercise maximum tolerance to the point of gentleness."

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25 Feb 1985

